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ABSTRACT

This collection of documentation from library materials cost studies conducted by members of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) member libraries in the United States and Canada contains 11 documents divided into the following sections: (1) methodologies and data collection worksheets from the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Chicago, Colorado State University, and Indiana University; (2) budget-related documents from Stanford University, the University of Minnesota, the State University of New York at Stony Brook, and the University of Western Ontario; and (3) analysis of economic trends by Princeton University, the University of Michigan, and Stanford University. A concise summary of related issues and trends discusses the utilization of local cost data versus published data found in the "Bowker Annual," "Library Journal," and other sources; characteristics of local cost studies; and the concerns involved in the systematic collection and efficient use of standardized data on cost of materials on the international, national, and local levels. An evaluation sheet for this ARL Systems and Procedures Exchange Center (SPEC) kit is also provided. (KM)

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Library Materials

Cost Studies

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LIBRARY MATERIALS COST STUDIES

As colleges and universities face a new decade, there is every indication that the increases in costs of academic library materials that began in the late 1960's and accelerated during the 1970's will continue in the coming years. Combined with a continuing period of reductions in higher education financing, these rising materials costs are creating major changes in academic library materials budgets. A key example is the percentage of budgets consumed by journals, particularly in science and technology, which has led many libraries to an accidental biasing of collections toward the sciences and away from the humanities.

As administrators attempt to cope with the problems of drastically changing budget allocations, one often-expressed need is for more sophisticated cost information to be used for planning, budgeting, and management-level decision-making. In a SPEC survey of ARL libraries conducted during Spring-Summer 1979, all 62 respondents indicated the need for improved library materials cost studies related to research library needs, and 15 of them noted that they conduct some form of materials cost study regularly at the local level. Such internal studies, it is thought, more accurately reflect the impact of rising prices and changing international exchange rates on budgets of research libraries. The other 47 respondents tend to rely mainly on published sources and indexes.

SOURCES AND USES OF MATERIALS COST INFORMATION. While most libraries are using regularly-published indexes found in the Bowker Annual and Library Journal along with random articles in other library publications, many research library administators do not find these indexes particularly relevant to their purchases. Thus, a number of efforts to create more meaningful indexes and studies are underway with some individual libraries developing study methodologies, statistical analyses and displays, narrative presentations, and one-time, focused cost studies. Some of these studies are done on subsets of acquisitions, while others are done on total acquisitions for an entire year. Because of their developmental nature and their local applications, most of these studies are not routinely shared among the academic library community.

Within a library, local cost studies, published price indexes, and other related data are useful for managing the purchase of library materials as part of a library's total collection development effort. Price indexes and cost studies are used to help prepare and justify library materials budgets and also to assist in the distribution of funds among subject categories. Valid, timely data can aid the library administration in analyzing cost trends, allocating funds, planning for future budgets, and determining the impact of materials cost increases on other library programs. The effective use of cost data also can help persuade university faculty and administration of the dimension of the library's

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financial constraints and of the potential impact of further inflation and budget decreases. Data also are used to influence university program changes by indicating the cost of library support for new academic programs.

LOCAL APPROACHES TO COST STUDIES. Many libraries undertaking local studies analyze their current approval plans (for U.S. materials), blanket orders (for foreign materials), and university press receipts for total costs and average costs per title on an annual basis. Such an approach provides a library with figures related specifically to its own pattern of selections and allows for local fluctuations in costs due to vendor discounts, postage, and so forth. A comparison of annual costs can show exact local increases for the type of research materials purchased by the library. A number of libraries also compare their local data with national information provided by book vendors, and several libraries further analyze specific subsets of purchases, by subject (e.g., science) or format (e.g., serials). These analyses are also frequently carried out by vendors. Another approach used by several libraries is to prepare currency conversion charts, indicating how the U.S. dollar value has changed and how that has affected the library's ability to purchase materials.

TRENDS AND ISSUES. The systematic collection of standarized data on cost of materials on international, national, and local levels, and the more effective management uses of such data within individual libraries are continuing concerns. Many research libraries are calling for more comprehensive, accurate, and timely data particularly geared to their needs and collections, which tend to emphasize serials and foreign materials. Overlaid with these concerns is the need to assure the relevance of collected data to the unique collection development concerns of research libraries. As national groups such as the American National Standards Committee Z39 Subcommittee on Price Indexes for Library Materials and the ALA, RTSD Resources Section Library Material Price Index Committee work to revise current standards and make reports more comprehensive, individual research libraries can support them by making known their needs for data.

In addition to improving and making better use of published American and foreign price indexes, there is growing interest in conducting local materials cost studies at individual research libraries. In so doing, libraries can use published information and the ANSI standards as guidelines. In addition, research libraries are being advised to keep more accurate expenditure records and to analyze in more detail their materials costs. As research libraries investigate the best way to collect, analyze, and present materials cost information, one solution may focus around better use of existing data, rather than collection of new kinds of data. For example, as automated acquisitions systems are installed, libraries can look at how the information recorded by those systems can be used for management purposes. The data and resulting products from these individual efforts can then be shared among similar institutions.

The Kit on Library Materials Cost Studies (#60, January 1980, 111 pages) contains four documents illustrating study methodologies and data collection worksheets, four budget-related documents, and three analyses of economic trends. It is available for $7.50 to ARL members and SPEC subscribers and for $15.00 to all others, prepayment required, from: SPEC, Office of Management Studies, Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

ISSN 0160-3582

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METHODOLOGIES AND DATA COLLECTION WORKSHEETS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SYSTEMWIDE ADMINISTRATION

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Office of the Assistant Vice President--
Library Plans and Policies

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

January 11, 1980

"Materials Used in Preparing University of California's Estimate of Price Increase Funding Needs for Library Materials"

1. Attachment I is a form filled out by each UC campus library. It is used for the purpose of estimating how book funds are being spent in the base budget year. Expenditure data is provided by type of material being purchased, i.e., monographs, subscriptions, and serial services; and, within these categories, the campuses estimate expenditures by subject classification. The categories of materials and subject classifications correspond to the national price indices data reported each year in Bowker's Annual. Note that the Library of Congress classification codes are used for each subject area in order to insure that the libraries are uniformly classifying book expenditures.

   It is recognized that assembly of this information by the campuses is based on estimates to a significant extent. Nevertheless, it provides a base from which price increase needs can be estimated for the target budget year.

2. Attachment II lists the average annual price increase (geometric mean) by subject area for monographs, subscriptions, and serial services as reported in Bowker's Annual over a three-year period. The average annual price increase percentage is then applied to the expenditure estimates supplied by the campuses in Attachment I.

3. Attachment III represents the worksheets which result from the two previously described steps. Note, however, that I have

   added the analysis conducted to determine the effects of the devaluation of the dollar. This calculation is included in our request to the State only if there is a significant negative effect on UC's purchasing power. As you can see, about 34 percent of UC book budget is used for foreign purchases, and it was estimated that $390,000 was needed just to keep current with the base year. The devaluation rates are derived from a monthly document published by the Chase Manhattan Bank, "Nominal New York Closing Quotations for Interbank Payments of Listed Currencies as of Close of Business. . . ." (see Attachment IV).

4. Attachment V is a copy of the library section of the 1980-81 Regents' Budget which outlines UC's needs for inflation funds to the State. This narrative represents the final product of inflation analysis.

Attachment 1

Date Prepared_____ _____Campus

Library Book Price Increase Justification

1978-79 Percent (1)

I. Monographs, Subscriptions and Serial Services (2)
   A. Percent of Total Book Budget for Monographic Acquisitions. (3)
   B. Percent of Total Book Budget for Subscriptions. (4)
   C. Percent of Total Book Budget for Serial Services. (5)

II. Subject Breakdown
   A. Percent of Monographic Budget for Acquisitions in the Following Areas:

		LC Class
1.	Agriculture	S
2.	Art	N
3.	Business	HF
4.	Education	L
5.	General Works	A
6.	History	C,D,E,F
7.	Home Economics	TX
8.	Language and Literature (6)	P-PN 1551; PN 3311-PZ
9.	Law	K
10.	Medicine	R
11.	Music	M
12.	Philosophy, Psychology	B-BJ
13.	Drama (Performing Arts & The Drama)	PN 1560-3299
14.	Religion	BL-BX
15.	Science and Technology (7)	Q, T-TT
16.	Sociology, Economics	HM-HX; HB-HE; HG-HJ

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(1) Round to the nearest whole percent.
(2) All expenditures regardless of format should be accounted for in Items A., B., C. below; e.g., microforms, maps, recordings, non-print media may be either Monographs, Subscriptions or Serial Services and should be recorded in the appropriate category. The total should equal 100 percent of library materials expenditures from budgeted book funds.
(3) Includes monographic series.
(4) Includes periodicals, newspapers, annuals and memberships. Monographic series, serial backfiles and sets should be included in Item I.A. (Monographic Acquisitions); and serial services in Item I.C. (Serial Services).
(5) A serial service is defined as a periodical publication which revises, cumulates, abstracts or indexes information in a specific or general field on a continuing basis by means of new or replacement issues, pages, or cards, intended to provide information otherwise not readily available. Includes cover to cover translations of foreign language serials.
(6) Includes Language, Literature, Poetry and the Drama as Literature.
(7) Excludes only Medicine.

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	1978-79 Percent (1)
17. Other: e.g. Geography (G-GF); Anthropology (GN-GT); Recreation (GV); Political Science (J); Military & Naval Science (U-V); Bibliography & Library Science (Z)	
18. Total	

B. Percent of Subscriptions Budget for Acquisitions in the Following Areas:

	LC Class
1. Agriculture	S
2. Business & Economics (exluding Labor - HD 4801-8942)	HB-HJ
3. Chemistry & Physics	QC, QD
4. Education	L
5. Engineering	T-TP
6. Fine & Applied Arts	N
7. General Interest	AP
8. History	C,D,E,F
9. Home Economics	TX
10. Journalism & Communications	PN 4699-5650; P 87-96
11. Labor & Industrial Relations	HD 4801-8942
12. Law	K
13. Library Science	Z
14. Literature & Language	P
15. Math, Botany, Geology & General Science	QA, QK, QE, Q, QH
16. Medicine	R
17. Philosophy & Religion (excluding Psychology - BF)	B
18. Physical Education & Recreation	GV
19. Political Science	J
20. Psychology	BF
21. Sociology & Anthropology	HM-HX; GN-GT
22. Zoology	QL
23. Other: e.g. General Works (AC-AN, AS-AY); Geography (G-GF); Social Sciences (General) & Statistics (H-HA); Music (M); Science (QB, QM-QR); Technology (TR-TT); Military & Naval Science (U-V)	
24. Total	

	1978-79 Percent (1)
C. Percent of Serial Services Budget for Acquisitions in the Following Areas:	
	LC Class
1. Business	HF
2. General and Humanities	A, B(ex. Psych.-BF) C,D,E,F,M,N,P,
3. Law	K
4. Science and Technology	Q,R,S,T
5. Social Sciences (excluding Business - HF and Law - K)	BF, G,H,J
6. Soviet Translations (8)	--
7. U.S. Documents (9)	--
8. Other: e.g. Education (L); Military & Naval Science (U-V); Bibliography & Library Science (Z)	
9. Total	

III. Foreign Purchases

A. Percent of Total Book Budget for Non-US Acquisitions

B. Percent of Total Book Budget for Acquisitions in:

1. United Kingdom
2. France
3. Germany
4. Netherlands
5. Japan
6. Other

(8) Cover to cover translations of other languages should be included in "Other".

(9) Include indexing and abstracting services published by the U.S. Government.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Office of the Assistant Vice President--Library Plans and Policies
Average Annual Percent Increase-Monographs
1978/1975

Subject Area	1975	1978	%Increase	3-Year Geometric Mean
Agriculture	$13.72	$16.91	23.3	7.2
Art	17.90	21.24	18.7	5.9
Business	16.54	19.85	20.0	6.3
Education	10.81	13.81	27.8	8.5
General Works	21.60	27.18	25.8	8.0
History	15.85	17.10	7.9	2.6
Language and Literature	15.35	17.40	13.4	4.3
Law	23.22	27.25	17.4	5.5
Medicine	22.15	25.66	15.8	5.0
Music	14.83	24.83	67.4	18.7
Philosophy,Psychology	12.75	14.94	17.2	5.4
Drama	10.76	14.43	34.1	10.3
Religion	11.16	13.26	18.8	5.9
Science and Technology	21.24	25.12	18.3	5.8
Sociology, Economics	21.65	32.46	49.9	14.5
Average	16.19	20.10	24.2	7.5

Source: "Publishers Weekly"

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Office of the Assistant Vice President--Library Plans & Policies
Average Annual Price Increases--1978/1975
Subscriptions & Serial Services

Subscriptions	1975	1978	% Increase	3 Year Geometric Mean
Agriculture	9.70	12.48	28.7	8.8%
Business & Economics	15.26	21.09	38.2	11.4
Chemistry & Physics	76.84	108.22	40.8	12.1
Education	14.72	19.49	32.4	9.8
Engineering	26.64	39.77	49.3	14.3
Fine & Applied Arts	11.09	14.82	33.6	10.1
General Interest Periodicals	14.36	17.26	20.2	6.3
History	11.14	13.71	23.1	5.4
Journalism & Communications	14.70	19.95	35.7	10.7
Labor & Industrial Relations	7.40	13.24	78.9	21.0
Law	15.00	18.74	24.9	7.7
Library Science	14.18	19.34	36.4	10.9
Literature & Language	10.41	12.84	23.3	7.3
Math, Botany, Geology & Gen. Sci.	35.95	54.16	50.7	14.6
Medicine	42.38	57.06	34.6	10.4
Philosophy & Religion	9.05	11.66	28.8	8.8
Political Science	12.79	15.62	22.1	6.9
Psychology	27.51	34.21	24.4	7.5
Sociology & Anthropology	14.85	21.58	45.3	13.3
Zoology	27.37	37.05	35.4	10.6
U.S. Periodicals (Average)	19.94	27.53	38.3	11.4
Serial Services				
Business	166.60	222.45	33.5	10.1%
General and Humanities	76.82	94.88	23.5	7.3
Law	99.10	137.91	39.2	11.7
Science & Technology	120.78	160.61	33.0	10.0
Social Sciences	126.13	153.94	22.0	6.9
Soviet Translations	147.95	187.44	26.7	8.2
U.S. Documents	53.48	72.52	35.6	10.7
Combined Average	118.03	153.95	30.4	9.3

Source: "Library Journal," July 1978.

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Office of the Assistant Vice President--Library Plans & Policies
Estimated Monographic Budget--General Funds
1978-79

Subject Area	3-Year Compound Average	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	Shared Acquisitions Program	Total
Agriculture	6.5%	$ 44,684	$ 34,188	--	$ 6,776	$ 4,626	--	$ 1,103	$ 6,091	$ 4,032	--	$ 101,500
Inflation Estimate		2,904	2,222	--	440	301	--	72	396	262	--	6,597
Art	12.9	74,472	33,361	18,450	41,378	27,759	37,721	--	103,551	10,660	--	347,352
Inflation Estimate		9,607	4,304	2,380	5,338	3,581	4,866	--	13,358	1,375	--	44,809
Business	6.5	29,788	3,492	6,150	7,353	4,626	9,430	--	--	3,198	--	64,037
Inflation Estimate		1,936	227	400	478	301	613	--	--	208	--	4,163
Education	8.0	29,788	5,055	6,150	30,421	13,879	9,430	--	6,091	3,337	--	104,151
Inflation Estimate		2,383	404	492	2,434	1,110	754	--	487	267	--	8,331
General Works	7.3	74,472	107,251	43,050	76,412	4,626	56,582	5,517	24,365	2,920	--	395,195
Inflation Estimate		5,436	7,829	3,143	5,578	338	4,130	403	1,779	213	--	28,849
History	3.3	238,307	56,796	43,050	164,503	55,518	169,745	--	73,095	56,542	--	857,556
Inflation Estimate		7,864	1,874	1,421	5,429	1,832	5,602	--	2,412	1,866	--	28,300
Language & Literature	3.3	238,307	91,719	110,701	196,780	129,541	150,885	1,103	79,186	56,542	--	1,052,764
Inflation Estimate		7,864	3,027	3,653	6,428	4,275	4,979	36	2,613	1,866	--	34,741
Law	9.4	15,037	61,759	6,150	104,094	4,626	9,430	--	6,091	2,132	--	209,319
Inflation Estimate		1,413	5,805	578	9,785	435	886	--	573	200	--	19,675
Medicine	6.7	29,788	113,225	61,500	84,919	23,132	113,164	70,615	12,183	20,856	--	529,382
Inflation Estimate		1,996	7,586	4,121	5,690	1,550	7,582	4,731	816	1,397	--	35,469
Music	9.6	44,684	19,943	24,600	51,759	23,132	66,012	--	36,548	6,952	--	273,630
Inflation Estimate		4,290	1,915	2,362	4,969	2,221	6,337	--	3,509	667	--	26,270
Philosophy, Psychology	7.9	44,684	16,818	12,300	30,277	23,132	9,430	2,207	12,183	24,100	--	175,131
Inflation Estimate		3,530	1,329	972	2,392	1,827	745	174	962	1,904	--	13,835
Drama (Performing Arts)	10.6	14,896	7,812	--	22,203	4,626	9,430	--	12,183	4,820	--	75,970
Inflation Estimate		1,579	828	--	2,354	490	1,000	--	1,291	511	--	8,053
Religion	7.9	29,788	3,309	--	29,267	13,879	9,430	--	12,183	3,012	--	100,868
Inflation Estimate		2,353	261	--	2,317	1,096	745	--	962	238	--	7,967
Science & Technology	7.0	238,307	219,925	141,451	259,226	46,265	150,885	22,067	134,008	166,845	--	1,378,979
Inflation Estimate		16,681	15,395	9,902	18,146	3,239	10,562	1,545	9,381	11,679	--	96,530
Sociology, Economics	13.1	74,472	29,409	53,351	207,179	50,891	66,012	2,207	30,456	48,114	--	562,091
Inflation Estimate		9,756	3,853	7,251	27,140	6,667	8,648	289	3,990	6,041	--	73,635
Other	8.6	282,982	114,971	86,100	131,198	32,388	75,444	5,517	60,912	51,395	357,134	1,198,041
Inflation Estimate		24,336	9,888	7,405	11,283	2,785	6,488	474	5,238	4,420	30,714	103,031
Total		1,504,456	919,033	615,033	1,441,745	462,646	941,030	110,336	609,126	483,457	357,134	7,425,966
Inflation Estimate		1,039,928	66,747	44,080	110,196	32,048	63,937	7,724	47,767	33,114	30,714	540,455
Percent		(6.9)	(7.3)	(7.2)	(7.6)	(6.9)	(6.8)	(7.0)	(7.8)	(7.1)	(8.6)	(7.3)
Monographic Budget as a % of the Total Book Budget		(66.8)	(50.9)	(47.0)	(59.0)	(48.0)	(64.0)	(33.0)	(46.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)	(57.0)

Attachment III

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Office of the Assistant Vice President—Library Plans & Policies
Estimated Subscriptions Budget
1978-79

Subject Area	3 Year Compound Average	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	Total
Agriculture	8.8%	$ 10,200	$ 24,666	$ 6,019	$ 2,140	—	—	—	$ 12,447	$ 3,414	$ 58,83
Inflation Estimate		898	2,161	530	188	—	—	—	1,095	300	5,17
Business & Economics	11.4	28,378	26,710	18,058	32,407	$ 12,723	$ 12,819	—	18,671	9,455	159,22
Inflation Estimate		3,235	3,045	2,059	3,694	1,450	1,461	—	2,128	1,078	18,15
Chemistry & Physics	12.1	71,399	62,303	84,268	191,836	93,300	85,462	8,292	74,684	43,858	715,40
Inflation Estimate		8,639	7,539	10,196	23,212	111,289	10,341	1,003	9,037	5,307	86,56
Education	9.8	10,200	5,879	6,019	17,579	4,241	4,273	—	12,447	7,616	68,25
Inflation Estimate		1,000	576	590	1,723	416	419	—	1,220	746	6,69
Engineering	14.3	51,000	72,531	24,077	41,806	—	29,912	—	56,013	17,596	292,99
Inflation Estimate		7,293	10,381	3,443	5,978	—	4,277	—	8,010	2,516	41,89
Fine & Applied Arts	10.1	15,300	3,578	6,019	11,770	4,241	4,273	—	24,895	4,465	74,54
Inflation Estimate		1,545	361	608	1,189	428	432	—	2,514	450	7,52
General Interest	6.3	15,300	8,946	6,019	9,354	4,241	4,273	—	24,895	4,727	77,95
Inflation Estimate		964	564	379	602	267	269	—	1,568	298	198,31
History	5.4	51,000	17,061	18,058	51,666	16,964	12,819	—	18,671	12,080	198,31
Inflation Estimate		2,754	921	975	2,790	916	692	—	1,008	652	10,70
Journalism & Communication	10.7	5,101	320	—	2,828	—	—	—	—	—	8,24
Inflation Estimate		546	34	—	303	—	—	—	—	—	88
Labor & Industrial Relations	21.0	5,101	893	—	15,439	—	—	—	6,224	—	27,65
Inflation Estimate		1,071	188	—	3,242	—	—	—	1,307	—	5,80
Law	7.7	56,903	27,094	6,019	32,559	4,241	4,273	—	6,224	2,626	139,93
Inflation Estimate		4,382	2,086	463	2,507	327	329	—	479	202	10,77
Library Science	10.9	15,300	6,838	42,134	16,738	—	4,273	—	18,671	6,566	110,32
Inflation Estimate		1,668	745	4,593	1,824	—	466	—	2,035	716	12,04
Literature & Language	7.3	30,600	17,317	12,038	71,384	21,205	12,819	—	31,118	12,344	208,82
Inflation Estimate		2,234	1,264	879	5,211	1,548	936	—	2,272	901	15,24
Math, Botany, Geology & Gen Sci	14.6	51,000	147,483	72,230	51,971	67,855	55,550	6,219	155,592	39,656	647,55
Inflation Estimate		7,446	21,533	10,546	7,588	9,907	8,110	908	22,716	5,790	94,54
Medicine	10.4	20,400	152,020	144,460	76,275	4,241	153,832	180,348	37,342	9,717	778,63
Inflation Estimate		2,122	15,810	15,024	7,933	441	15,999	18,757	3,884	1,011	80,98
Philosophy & Religion	8.8	15,300	3,642	6,019	16,126	25,445	4,273	—	12,447	5,778	89,03
Inflation Estimate		1,346	320	530	1,419	2,239	376	—	1,095	508	7,83
Political Science	6.9	13,077	5,365	6,019	13,146	12,723	4,273	—	12,447	4,203	71,25
Inflation Estimate		902	370	415	907	878	295	—	859	290	4,91
Psychology	7.3	10,200	4,217	6,019	13,222	8,482	4,273	—	12,447	3,940	62,80
Inflation Estimate		765	316	451	992	636	320	—	934	296	4,71
Sociology & Anthropology	13.3	15,300	10,991	6,019	29,807	16,964	4,273	2,073	12,447	6,303	104,17
Inflation Estimate		2,035	1,462	801	3,964	2,256	568	276	1,655	838	13,85
Zoology	10.6	10,200	34,762	12,038	4,815	46,630	4,273	—	24,895	9,717	147,35
Inflation Estimate		1,081	3,685	1,276	510	4,945	453	—	2,639	1,030	15,61
Other	11.4	66,291	6,325	120,385	61,217	80,575	21,367	10,365	49,791	33,564	474,88
Inflation Estimate		7,557	721	13,724	6,979	9,186	2,436	1,182	5,676	6,676	54,13
Total		567,550	639,006	601,917	764,285	424,091	427,310	207,297	622,368	262,625	4,516,44
Inflation Estimate		59,483	74,082	67,482	82,755	47,129	48,179	22,126	72,131	29,605	502,97
Percent		(10.5)	(11.6)	(11.2)	(10.8)	(11.1)	(11.3)	(10.7)	(11.6)	(11.3)	(11.1
Subscriptions' Budget as a % of the Total Book Budget		(25.2)	(33.4)	(46.0)	(31.3)	(44.0)	(29.0)	(62.0)	(47.0)	(34.0)	(34.6

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Office of the Assistant Vice President--Library Plans & Policies
Estimated Serial Services Budget
1978-79

Subject Area	3 Year Compound Average	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	Total
Business	10.1%	$ 3,604	$ 3,605	--	$ 6,567	--	--	--	--	$ 2,317	$ 16,093
Inflation Estimate		364	364	--	663	--	--	--	--	234	1,625
General Humanities	7.3	18,018	6,637	$ 4,580	25,670	$ 6,940	$ 6,189	$ 1,003	$23,173	6,952	99,162
Inflation Estimate		1,315	485	334	1,874	507	452	73	1,692	507	7,239
Law	11.7	28,828	168,769	4,580	66,511	6,169	--	--	--	1,390	276,247
Inflation Estimate		3,373	19,746	536	7,782	722	--	--	--	163	32,322
Science & Technology	10.0	72,069	64,907	57,705	87,291	23,132	48,478	8,359	42,639	16,221	420,801
Inflation Estimate		7,207	6,491	5,551	8,729	2,313	4,848	836	4,264	1,622	41,861
Social Sciences	6.9	34,233	2,759	3,664	11,744	5,398	9,283	1,839	23,173	7,415	99,508
Inflation Estimate		2,362	190	252	810	372	641	127	1,599	512	6,865
Soviet Translations	8.2	10,811	--	--	38,013	5,398	20,629	--	--	--	74,851
Inflation Estimate		877	--	--	3,117	433	1,692	--	--	--	6,139
U.S. Documents	10.7	12,611	--	--	3,883	15,422	9,283	--	2,781	9,733	53,713
Inflation Estimate		1,349	--	--	415	1,650	993	--	298	1,041	5,746
Other	9.2	--	1,915	21,067	--	14,649	9,282	5,517	927	2,318	55,675
Inflation Estimate		--	176	1,938	--	1,348	854	508	85	213	5,122
Total		180,174	248,592	91,596	239,679	77,108	103,144	16,718	92,693	46,346	1,096,050
Inflation Estimate		16,857	27,452	8,611	23,390	7,355	9,480	1,544	7,938	4,292	106,919
Percent		(9.4)	(11.0)	(9.4)	(9.8)	(9.5)	(9.2)	(9.2)	(8.6)	(9.3)	(9.7)
Serial Services as a percent of the Total Book Budget		(8.0)	(13.8)	(7.0)	(9.8)	(8.0)	(7.0)	(5.0)	(7.0)	(6.0)	(8.4)

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Office of the Assistant Vice President--Library Plans & Policies
Effects of Dollar Devaluation on UC Book Budgets
1978-79

Expenditures	Average Devaluation	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Riverside	San Diego	San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	Shared Acquisition	Total
United Kingdom		$ 306,115	$ 229,988	$ 78,406	$ 220,048	$ 86,631	$ 103,144	$ 80,278	$ 106,187	$ 69,566	--	$ 1,281,153
Inflation Estimate	8.2%	25,101	18,859	6,429	18,110	7,104	8,458	6,583	8,707	5,704	--	105,055
France		106,242	35,202	52,393	51,360	--	29,470	6,717	39,765	15,399	--	336,548
Inflation Estimate	5.4	5,737	1,901	2,829	2,773	--	1,591	363	2,147	832	--	18,173
Germany		149,404	194,003	104,786	251,664	77,185	88,409	40,139	132,406	84,955	--	1,122,951
Inflation Estimate	12.1	18,078	23,474	12,679	30,451	9,339	10,697	4,857	16,021	10,280	--	135,876
Netherlands		21,580	204,173	65,216	133,536	67,469	29,470	3,277	13,109	--	--	537,830
Inflation Estimate	10.2	2,201	20,826	6,652	13,621	6,882	3,006	334	1,337	--	--	54,859
Japan		106,242	38,331	13,190	61,632	9,716	--	9,994	13,109	--	--	252,214
Inflation Estimate	20.5	21,780	7,858	2,704	12,635	1,992	--	2,049	2,687	--	--	51,705
Other		161,741	80,574	52,393	308,158	28,876	44,204	23,427	132,406	3,114	--	834,893
Inflation Estimate	8.3	13,425	6,688	4,349	25,577	2,397	3,669	1,944	10,990	258	--	69,297
Total Inflation Estimate		86,322	79,606	35,642	103,167	27,714	27,421	16,130	41,889	17,074	--	434,965
1978-79 Library Materials Budget		2,252,180	1,806,631	1,308,516	2,445,709	963,845	1,473,484	334,351	1,324,187	772,428	$357,134	13,038,465
Non U.S. Budget		851,324	782,271	366,384	1,027,198	269,877	294,697	163,832	436,982	173,024		4,365,589
Percent of Total		37.8%	43.3%	28.0%	42.0%	28.0%	20.0%	49.0%	33.0%	22.4%		34.5%

010

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Office of the Assistant Vice President--
Library Plans and Policies
Summary of the 1980-81 Price Increase Estimate
for the Library Book Budget

	Estimated 1979-80 Budget	Inflation Estimate 1980-81 Amount	Inflation Estimate 1980-81 Percent Change
Monographs	$9,174,000	$ 631,000	(6.9)
Subscriptions	5,918,000	661,000	(11.2)
Serial Services	1,387,000	131,000	(9.5)
Sub total	$16,479,000	$1,424,000	(8.6)
Foreign Purchases	$ 5,674,998	390,000*	(6.9)
Inflation Estimate-Books		$1,814,000	(11.0)
Binding	$2,079,500	227,800	(7.4)
Total Inflation Estimate		$2,041,800	(11.0)

* Devaluation Estimate

6/20/79

aggregate of individual projections for the nine campuses, and reflects two-year rate increases over 1978-79. This two-year price increase, less incremental funding for 1979-80 ($3.9 million), produces a net requirement of $7.585 million for 1980-81. Projected rate increases for electricity (34.3%), water/sewer (20.9%), natural gas (52.5%), and liquid fuels (51.5%), give conservative effect to OPEC rate trends; progressive decontrol of domestic fuels; a growing shortage of light fuels and low-sulphur crude; and Federal requirements for gas rate increases to achieve parity with oil rates. University rate increases are similar to those recommended by the State which would justify a utilities price increase of $10.5 million for 1980-81. However, gross increase requirements based on University rate projections are reduced by $2.6 million of conservation savings (below 1978-79 consumption levels). Utilities purchases for 1980-81 will bring energy consumption per square foot to an aggregate level 29.3 percent below actual consumption for 1972-73, representing a cost savings of $17.9 million per year at 1980-81 rates.

B. Library Materials ($2,041,700)

Price increase projections for acquisition of books, periodicals, and serials reflect domestic price trends for three preceeding years extrapolated through 1980-81, and include a supplemental inflation factor (8 - 10% over domestic) for the effect of dollar devaluation on foreign acquisitions (33.6% of purchased materials). The combined inflation projections result in two-year price increases for books (24.4%), serials (34.4%), and periodicals (41.0%). The corresponding two-year price increase for book binding (19.3%) gives effect to projected cost trends for paper stock, commercial binding materials, and labor based on University contract costs and salary projections. The composite library materials two-year cost rise of 29.6 percent over 1978-79 ($4,690,400) is substantially offset by the 1979-80 library price increment ($2,648,700), producing a net increase of $2,041,700.

C. Other Commodities and Services ($8,522,000)

Two-year price increases averaging 18.4 percer (over 1978-79) are forecast for the 17 element of commodities and services which are common t operation for both the University and State ag cies. From the 1978-79 base of $64.5 million, the University's two-year inflation projectior would require an increase of $11.1 million to maintain current purchasing power. Price incr funding for 1979-80 ($2.6 million) will reduce incremental needs to a net $8.5 million.

II. University Special Expenditures Categories

A. General Program Commodities and Services ($3,490,600)

Two-year price increases averaging 19.7 percen (over 1978-79) are forecast for the 19 element of commodities and services which generally pertain only to University operations. From the 1978-79 base of $38.8 million the two-year inflation projections would require an increas of $7.7 million to maintain current purchasing power. More than half of this amount will be funded from the 1979-80 price increase for thi segment ($4.2 million) reducing incremental needs for 1980-81 to $3,490,600.

B. University Insurance Premiums ($1,127,000)

1. Medical Malpractice Insurance: A sharp premium decline which stabilized costs at

Foreign Exchange

Attachment IV
Chase Money Center

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York, NY 10015
State and Municipal Issues
U.S. Government and Agency Issues
B.A.'s, C.D.'s, R.P.'s, Funds, Paper
Euros., FX, Government Banking
Telephone: (212) 552-5044

Nominal New York Closing Quotations

for Interbank Payments of Listed Currencies
as of Close of Business Nov. 30, 1979

Country	Currency	Unit	Rate*
Afghanistan	afghani	100 puls	.0280
Albania	lek	100 qintar	.2550
Algeria	dinar	100 centimes	.2725
Angola	kwanza	100 lwei	.0380
Argentina	peso	100 centavos	.00069
Australia	dollar	100 cents	1.0980
Austria	schilling	100 groschen	.0805
Bahamas	dollar	100 cents	1.0100
Bahrain Is.	dinar	1,000 fils	2.6600
Bangladesh	takas	100 paise	.0685
Barbados	dollar	100 cents	.5200
Belgium	franc	100 centimes	.0360
Belgium (Financial)	franc	100 centimes	.0348
Benin	franc	100 centimes	.005000
Bermuda	dollar	100 cents	1.01
Bolivia	peso	1,000 bolivianos	.0520
Botswana – (Bechuanaland)	pula	100 cents	1.2525
Brazil	cruzeiro	100 centavos	.0330
Belize	dollar	100 cents	.5200
Bulgaria	lev	100 stotinki	1.1650
Burma	kyat	100 pyas	.1575
Burundi	franc	100 centimes	.0114
Cameroon, Republic of	franc	100 centimes	.005000
Canada	dollar	100 cents	.8560
Central African Republic	franc	100 centimes	.005000
Chad, Republic of (Financial)	franc	100 centimes	.005000
Chile	peso	100 centisimos	.0275
Colombia	peso	100 centavos	.0275
Congo, (Brazzaville)	franc	100 centimes	.005000
Costa Rica	colon	100 centimes	.1200
Cyprus	pound	1,000 mils	2.95

*All rates quoted in U.S. Dollars and Cents per unit of Foreign Currency.

Remaining pages of attachment deleted for kit

013

DATE November 30,1977

TO Mr. Stanley McElderry DEPARTMENT Library

FROM Charles Helzer DEPARTMENT Acquisitions

IN RE Cost Study of Monographs and Journals, 1976-1977

MONOGRAPHS

U.S.

A sample of monographs ordered individually from Emery Pratt and Baker and Taylor:

	1/76-9/76	1/77-9/77
Sample size	3,540	4,345
Total cost	$44,177.69	$60,647.85
Average	12.48	13.96
% Increase (Decrease)		11.9%

British

A sample of monographs ordered individually from Hubert Wilson and Stevens and Brown:

	1/76-9/76	1/77-9/77
Sample size	380	445
Total cost	$4,748.32	$5,448.15
Average	12.50	12.24
% Increase (Decrease)		(2.1%)

German

A sample of monographs received on approval from Harrassowitz:

	1/76-9/76	1/77-9/77
Sample size	470	328
Total cost	$9,155.03	$7,679.97
Average	19.48	23.41
% Increase (Decrease)		20.2%

Average increase for monographs based on distribution of U.S. and foreign book expenditures: 10.3%.

JOURNALS

U.S.

A sample of journals received from Faxon:

	8/76	8/77
Sample size	1,017	1,026
Total cost	$57,816.36	$55,147.73
Average	56.85	53.75
% Increase (Decrease)		(5.5%)

British

A sample of journals received from Stevens and Brown:

	1/76-9/76	1/77-9/77
Sample size	101	101 (same titles)
Total cost	$2,731.34	$3,405.78
Average	27.04	33.72
% Increase (Decrease)		24.7%

German

A sample of journals received from Harrassowitz:

	1/76-9/76	1/77-9/77
Sample size	1,223	1,824
Total cost	$57,704.59	$81,730.89
Average	47.18	44.81
% Increase (Decrease)		(5.0%)

Average increase for journals based on distribution of U.S. and foreign serial expenditures: 7.5%.

Overall average increase for monographs and journals together, reflecting distribution of total acquistions dollar: 8.0%.

Base with delays (with applied rates)

III.

Of 2,176 Acquisitions orders placed during August-October, 1974 (about 35% of total production for that period), 1,209 were to foreign dealers and 967 were to U.S.:

55.5% foreign
44.5% U.S.

A measurement of Serials' fiscal card file, which is arranged by vendor, indicates a distribution of:

56.7% foreign serial orders
43.3% U.S. serial orders

Taking the average of 1974 prices for German and British books as a surrogate for an average 1974 price for all foreign books

$15.70 German
8.90 British
2)$24.60
$12.30 Foreign

together with the average 1974 price of $9.35 for U.S. Books, and then correlating these figures with the 55.5%:44.5% ratio of foreign to U.S. orders yields the following cost-weighted ratio for the distribution of the book dollar:

62.1% Foreign — 54.6
37.9% U.S. 45.4
100.0%

By the same means, using a surrogate 1974 average price of $45.01 for all foreign journals and the $43.41 average U.S. price against the 56.7%:43.3% ratio of foreign to U.S. serials orders, we find the following distribution of the journal dollar:

57.6% Foreign —— 59.8
42.4% U.S. —— 40.2
100.0%

IV.

On the basis of the calculations in the preceding sections, the distribution of the overall 1973/74 acquisitions dollar can be computed as:

$ .414 Foreign books —— .348
.252 U.S. books — .290
.192 Foreign journals .... .216
.142 U.S. journals —.... .146
$1.000 $1.000

Correlating this distribution with the average annual rates of increase for U.S. books and journals and combined German and British rates as surrogates for foreign books and journals indicates the Library has been experiencing an average annual overall increase in acquisition costs of 16.73%.

MONOGRAPHS

U.S.

A sample of monographs ordered individually from Emery Pratt and Baker & Taylor:

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Sample size	1,808	1,624	1,893	1,211	1,050	2,661	2,195
Total	$10,754.63	$12,098.60	$15,509.22	$11,981.90	$9,813.36	$25,915.28	$26,744.25
Average	5.95	7.45	8.19	9.89	9.35	9.74	12.18
% Increase (decrease) from previous year	--	25.2%	9.9%	20.7%	(5.4%)	4.2%	25.1%

Average annual rate of increase: 13.3%

British

A sample of monographs ordered individually from Hubert Wilson and Stevens & Brown:

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Sample size	1,611	1,410	1,504	1,367	492	816	696
Total	$8,531.45	$8,280.05	$11,012.48	$11,354.19	$4,378.09	$8,043.57	$7,093.76
Average	5.30	5.87	7.32	8.13	8.90	9.86	10.81
% Increase (decrease) from previous year	--	10.7%	24.7%	13.5%	7.1%	10.8%	9.6%

Average annual rate of increase: 12.7%

German

A sample of blanket order monographs received from Otto Harrassowitz:

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Sample size	571	560	542	544	517	557	461
Total	$4,377.72	$6,806.10	$6,239.40	$7,828.91	$8,117.12	$10,918.82	$9,517.19
Average	7.66	12.15	11.51	14.39	15.70	19.60	20.64
% Increase (decrease) from previous year	--	58.6%	(5.3%)	25.0%	9.1%	24.9%	5.3%

Average annual rate of increase: 19.6%

JOURNALS

U.S.

A sample of journals received from Faxon:

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Sample size	1,078	1,080	1,122	1,070	1,070	1,044	939
Total	$28,098	$38,418	$39,670	$42,731	$46,454	$59,936	$57,648
Average	26.06	35.57	35.36	39.94	43.41	57.41	61.39
% Increase (decrease) from previous year	--	35.3%	(0.6%)	12.9%	8.6%	32.3%	6.9%

Average annual rate of increase: 15.9%

British

A sample of journals received from Stevens & Brown:

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Sample size	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	$1,691	$2,003	$2,407	$2,795	$3,152	$3,226	$3,533
Average	16.91	20.03	24.07	27.95	31.52	32.66	35.33
% Increase (decrease) from previous year	--	18.4%	20.1%	16.1%	12.7%	3.6%	8.2%

Average annual rate of increase: 13.2%

German

A sample of journals received from Otto Harrassowitz:

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Sample size	417	382	601	700	556	413	553
Total	$10,016	$13,329	$24,853	$40,546	$32,530	$29,096	$40,088
Average	24.02	34.89	41.35	57.92	58.51	70.45	72.49
% Increase (decrease) from previous year	--	45.3%	18.5%	40.0%	1.0%	20.4%	2.9%

Average annual rate of increase: 21.4%

Overall average rate of increase (reflecting distribution of total acquisitions dollar) 1975/76: 11.5%

Overall average annual rate of increase (reflecting distribution of total acquisitions dollar) 1969/70-1975/76: 15.6%

Colorado State University

The Libraries

Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado
80523

May 7, 1979

Enclosed are copies of the materials cost studies you requested in your memo of April 11. We prepare several cost studies each year, but on a regular basis only A, D, E and F below:

A. Reports from Faxon on CSUL expenditures for periodicals. On request from Faxon.

1. Expenditures by Subject Librarians for periodicals.
2. Gives the distribution of CSUL subscription costs.

B. Serials Selection Analysis. An effort to compare serial and non-serial commitments for each subject area librarian. Also shows % of change in subscription costs. Prepared irregularly.

C. Approval Books. Analysis of the number and cost of those accepted. Prepared irregularly.

D. Analysis of Materials Purchased From State Funds. A regular report required for the State of CSUL expenditures.

Not Included In Kit

E. Report to the Association of Public Colleges and Universities in Colorado. Recommendations...For 1979-80 Budget Cycle.

This is a proposed formula for allocating state monies among institutions of higher education. It is submitted here because one component is the increase in overall unit costs seen on p. 10.

Not Included In Kit

F. CSUL Budget Allocations Formula (referred to as the CLOD model). Although this is used primarily to allocate the book and serials money, it does include actual costs of materials as one factor. See cols. 12 and 13 of methodology. A copy of the matrix is also enclosed. This was prepared regularly until this spring when the Academic Vice-President asked that we revise and simplify. We are in the process of doing this now.

Yours truly,

Robert W. Burns, Jr.
Assistant Director of Libraries

AS OF 02/23/79 (A1) SUBSCRIPTION CLASSIFICATION PRICE STUDY PAGE 202 JOB ID = HS50 020

COLORADO STATE UNIV
SERIALS DEPARTMENT

LIBRARIES
FT COLLINS CO 80523

SUBJ. CLASS	NO. OF TITLES IN SERVICE 1979	1978	1977	NO. OF TITLES BILLED 1979	1978	1977	AVERAGE PRICE 1979	%INC.	1978	%INC.	1977	EXPENDITURES 1979	1978	1977
	12	12	3	2	4	1	172.50	138.4	72.35	798.7	8.05	345.00	289.40	8.05
AA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BE	34	1	2	32	1	0	76.51		86.50		0.00	2,448.35	86.50	0.00
BLE	706	567	377	566	448	285	35.55	18.6	29.96	15.3	25.97	20,194.33	13,425.69	7,403.56
BMS	42	0	0	37	0	0	219.28		0.00		0.00	8,113.71	0.00	0.00
BS	2	0	0	2	0	0	52.00		0.00		0.00	104.00	0.00	0.00
BSS	1,454	695	437	610	504	383	105.88	33.4	79.34	12.7	70.35	64,590.67	39,990.35	26,947.59
EE	4	0	0	4	0	0	23.00		0.00		0.00	92.00	0.00	0.00
ES	37	5	1	31	4	1	98.66	808.4	10.86		64.00	3,058.49	43.45	64.00
ESH	26	12	7	25	12	7	90.67		99.31		110.00	2,266.69	1,191.80	770.00
ESS	765	605	391	571	467	310	90.99	16.4	78.13		79.00	51,956.60	36,487.50	24,491.21
FA	63	1	0	59	0	0	147.04		0.00		0.00	8,675.86	0.00	0.00
FAA	1,236	1,043	546	866	713	434	53.10	36.3	38.94	0.5	38.72	46,091.69	27,768.51	16,806.21
GEN	4	0	0	2	0	0	63.25		0.00		0.00	126.50	0.00	0.00
GG	14	2	0	12	1	0	28.30	107.3	13.65		0.00	339.62	13.65	0.00
GGG	448	356	238	367	269	166	48.79		50.07	20.6	41.44	17,908.28	13,469.14	6,963.35
HIST	1,106	910	566	787	672	429	19.67	9.7	17.93	2.5	17.49	15,483.71	12,052.55	7,507.50
HUM	53	1	1	39	1	1	39.13	204.3	3.00	0.0	3.00	1,526.28	3.00	3.00
KEL	50	41	7	37	32	6	70.42	2.2	68.89	43.5	47.98	2,605.71	2,204.62	287.90
PA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PS	26	0	0	23	0	0	316.44		0.00		0.00	7,324.29	0.00	0.00
PSF	2	0	0	2	0	0	355.00		0.00		0.00	710.00	0.00	0.00
PSS	614	467	306	447	347	272	149.60	20.9	123.71	29.3	95.66	66,871.90	42,928.61	26,022.02
REF	1	3	1	1	3	1	150.00	621.1	20.80		24.00	150.00	62.40	24.00
RRR	772	741	74	67	94	44	163.43	60.1	102.06	110.9	48.38	10,950.05	9,593.75	2,322.65
SPE	1	2	0	1	2	0	10.00		15.00		0.00	10.00	30.00	0.00
SS	34	2	0	29	0	0	60.31		0.00		0.00	1,749.21	0.00	0.00
SSS	1,741	1,443	1,007	1,304	1,114	785	25.33	8.2	23.40	9.4	21.38	33,036.09	26,071.22	16,784.66
VET	52	1	1	50	1	1	53.20	325.6	12.50	0.0	12.50	2,660.42	12.50	12.50
MISC	7	232	388	4	105	238	75.05	50.5	49.86		50.63	300.20	5,235.46	13,476.09
** TOTAL **	9,331	7,162	4,371	5,981	4,794	3,370	61.81	28.3	48.17	8.3	44.47	369,669.65	230,959.50	149,896.19

NADU STATE UNIV
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021

		GRANDTOTAL QUANTITY			QTY 9,331	AMOUNT		QTY 7,162	AMOUNT		QTY 4,371	AMOUNT
		GRANDTOTAL BILLED ACTIVITY			5,961	369,669.85		4,794	230,959.90		3,370	149,896.19
		AVERAGE SELLING PRICE				61.81			48.17			44.47
PRICE		BREAKDOWN										
			1 9 7 % OF TOTAL	9 QTY	9 AMOUNT	1 9 7 % OF TOTAL	9 QTY	8 AMOUNT	1 9 7 % OF TOTAL	9 QTY	7 AMOUNT	
LESS THAN		$3.00	1.61	96	238.00	2.32	111	267.20	2.61	88	212.19	
$3.00	-	$3.99	0.47	28	100.73	0.48	23	80.64	0.39	13	45.55	
$4.00	-	$5.99	3.88	232	1,106.34	5.38	258	1,233.40	6.53	220	1,052.66	
$6.00	-	$9.99	8.49	508	3,882.13	11.14	534	4,067.02	10.53	355	2,676.61	
$10.00	-	$14.99	13.79	825	9,483.94	14.94	716	8,160.75	14.96	504	5,696.75	
$15.00	-	$19.99	11.77	704	11,555.08	11.85	568	9,306.07	11.60	391	6,361.92	
$20.00	-	$29.99	15.03	899	21,264.09	15.44	740	17,479.62	15.67	528	12,364.44	
$30.00	-	$49.99	14.85	888	33,688.76	14.23	682	25,589.83	14.42	486	18,063.67	
$50.00	-	$74.99	9.03	540	32,670.63	8.34	400	24,231.59	8.72	294	17,591.92	
$75.00	-	$99.99	5.33	319	27,452.38	4.26	204	17,378.22	4.12	139	12,036.95	
$100.00	-	$149.99	5.70	341	41,219.36	4.34	208	24,961.41	4.30	145	17,319.95	
$150.00	-	$199.99	3.19	191	32,909.74	3.00	144	25,008.36	2.64	89	15,328.37	
$200.00	+		6.86	410	154,118.67	4.30	206	73,195.79	3.50	118	41,145.19	
* GRANDTOTAL *				5,961	369,669.85		4,794	230,959.90		3,370	149,896.19	

(B)

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

SERIALS SELECTION ANALYSIS

Biomedical Sciences BIO

1977/78	1978/79 Exp	1978/79 Enc	Total	Δ
Retro - $ 298.08	$ 291.58	$ 77.00	$ 368.58	
New - 2,130.79	296.21	377.40	673.61	
Renewal- 76,240.24	80,373.63	5,494.70	85,868.33	
$78,669.11	$80,961.42	$5,949.10	$86,910.52	$8,241.41
Non-ser. 11,169.89			11,637.48	+11%
$89,839.00			$98,548.00	

Business & Economics BEE

1977/78	1978/79 Exp	1978/79 Enc	Total	Δ
Retro - $ 2,884.57	$ 478.03	$ 7.05	$ 485.08	
New - 1,393.57	2,081.32	1,035.10	3,116.42	
Renewal- 25,968.95	28,169.36	4,039.14	32,208.50	
$30,247.09	$30,728.71	$5,081.29	$35,810.00	$5,562.91
Non-ser. 30,230.91			31,354.00	+18%
$60,478.00			$67,164.00	

Engineering Sciences ESS

1977/78	1978/79 Exp	1978/79 Enc	Total	Δ
Retro - $ 901.80	$ 449.85	$ 705.73	$ 1,155.58	
New - 1,226.92	1,548.45	1,336.07	2,884.52	
Renewal- 59,376.81	63,390.21	6,795.90	70,186.11	
$61,505.53	$65,388.51	$8,837.70	$74,226.21	$12,720.68
Non-ser. 19,356.47			8,181.79	+21%
$80,862.00			$82,408.00	

Forestry & Agric. FAA

1977/78	1978/79 Exp	1978/79 Enc	Total	Δ
Retro - $ 4,607.67	$ 117.29	$ 112.00	$ 229.29	
New 971.86	371.38	131.00	502.38	
Renewal- 58,685.80	64,762.63	10,912.00	75,674.63	
$64,265.33	$65,251.30	$11,155.00	$76,406.30	$12,140.97
Non-ser. 12,282.67			10,188.70	+ 19%
$76,548.00			$86,595.00	

SERIALS SELECTION ANALYSIS (Cont'd)

Humanities HHH

1977/78	1978/79 Exp	1978/79 Enc	1978/79 Total	Δ
Retro - $ 389.60	$ 321.18	$ 262.50	$ 583.68	
New - 712.25	465.23	69.00	543.23	
Renewal- 24,115.20	21,409.55	7,160.34	28,569.89	
$25,217.05	$22,195.96	$7,491.84	$29,696.80	$4,479.75
Non-ser. 35,247.95			28,434.20	+18%
$60,465.00			$58,131.00	

Physical Science PSS

1977/78	1978/79 Exp	1978/79 Enc	1978/79 Total	Δ
Retro - $ 142.76	$ 383.49	$362.50	$ 745.99	
New - 1,743.50	113.96	10.00	123.96	
Renewal- 67,756.54	86,002.64	0.00	86,002.64	
$69,642.80	$86,500.09	$372.50	$86,872.59	$17,229.79
Non-ser. 16,102.20			13,673.41	+25%
$85,745.00			$100,546.00	

Social Sciences SSS

1977/78	1978/79 Exp	1978/79 Enc	1978/79 Total	Δ
Retro - $ 546.77	$ 755.80	$ 508.00	$ 1,263.80	
New - 2,176.40	1,531.07	725.42	2,256.49	
Renewal- 40,043.25	40,726.72	10,310.39	51,037.11	
42,766.42	$43,013.59	$11,543.81	$54,557.40	$11,790.98
Non-ser. 56,367.58			65,813.60	+28%
$99,134.00			$120,371.00	

Summary

1977/78	1978/79 Exp	1978/79 Enc	1978/79 Total	Δ
Retro - $ 9,771.25	$ 2,797.22	$ 2,034.78	$ 4,832.00	
New - 10,355.29	6,407.62	3,683.99	10,100.61	
Renewal- 352,186.79	384,834.74	44,712.47	429,547.21	
$372.313.33	$394,039.58	$50,431.24	$444,479.82	19%
Non-ser. 180,757.67			169,283.18	
$553,071.00			$613,763.00	

LWA:rl
3/79

(C)

APPROVAL BOOKS

TOTAL BOOKS ACCEPTED 1977-78

ubject Area	Total Books	Total $ Amount	# Weeks	Average Books/Week	Average $ Amount/Week
BEE	426	7,065.79	43	10	164.32
FAA	238	5,579.96	43	6	129.77
HHH	1017	13,274.93	43	24	308.72
SSS	1418	18,315.26	43	33	425.94

TOTAL BOOKS ACCEPTED FEB-MAY 1978

Subject Area	Total Books	Total $ Amount	# Weeks	Average Books/Week	Average $ Amount/Week
BEE	193	3,308.90	16	12	206.81
FAA	100	2,194.71	16	6	137.17
HHH	398	5,651.59	16	25	353.22
SSS	528	7,449.13	16	33	465.57

BOOKS RECEIVED/MONTH - INCLUDES REJECTS

1977-78

Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
549	315	359	438	282	338	381	312	335	583	452

Total: 4406 books received in 43 weeks. Av. Books/Week-102.47 Av. Books/Month-400.55

1978-79

Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
587	309	350	431	209	472

Total: 2358 books received in 22 weeks. Av. Books/Week-107.18 Av. Books/Month-393

(C)

REJECTION RATE

1977-78

	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
BEE	14.29%	13.16%	19.18%	14.49
FAA	20.83	24.00	12.50	10.00
HHH	26.23	26.21	26.46	32.61
SSS	28.48	38.16	26.98	24.73
Total:	28.85	29.55	24.53	24.56

Total for four month period: 26.34%

1978-79

	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
BEE	12.12%	0	0	9.43%	8.70%	19.30%
FAA	14.63	25.93	27.27	38.46	30.77	52.78
HHH	23.67	23.36	16.19	23.13	31.75	33.33
SSS	27.10	27.78	22.64	29.11	32.41	35.75
Total:	23.93	25.57	20.33	25.75	29.19	34.11

Total for six month period: 26.51%

AVERAGE COST PER BOOK

1977-78		1978-79	$ Difference	% Increase
BEE	$16.59	18.66	2.07	12.5
FAA	23.45	23.09	--.36	decrease 1.5
HHH	13.05	14.40	1.35	10.3
SSS	12.92	15.66	2.74	21.2

July 28, 1978

FORM 459

I. Materials Purchased from State Funds

A. Purchased Monographs

	UNITS	COST
1. Books		
a. Binding	XXXXXX	23,833.81
b. Book Acquisitions	11,500	171,809.56
c. ERIC	---	---
d. NTIS	123	1,328.05
e. USBE	38	300.00
2. Materials Received on Standing Order		
a. Standing Order (serials)	3,789	78,867.68
b. Continuations (books)	185	8,375.10
c. Loose-Leaf Services (books)	55	9,849.46
3. Government Publications (converted)	36	386.69
4. Backfiles: Serials/Periodicals/Journals/ Newspapers (serials)	116	3,265.77
5. Blanket Order/Memberships (serials)	715	7,156.48
6. USBE, Backfiles	114	500.00
7. OCLC (Catalog cards, etc.)	1	40,277.00
8. LC Cards & card reproduction	1	5,400.79
Purchased Monographs Totals		
TOTALS	16,673.00	351,350.39

B. Purchased Subscriptions

	UNITS	COST
1. Subscriptions		
a. Binding	XXXXXX	50,806.19
b. Subscriptions	6,830	379,954.67
2. Titles Received from Memberships		
3. Subscriptions to Cumulations		
4. Blanket Orders/Memberships	129	10,510.85
Purchased Subscriptions Totals	6,959	441,271.71

FORM 459

C. Purchased Microforms	UNITS	COST
1. Microfilm		
a. Monographs		
(1.) Books	13	291.84
(2.) Serials	15	75.54
(3.) ERIC		
(4.) NTIS		
(5.) Other		
b. Retroactive Journals		
c. Retroactive Periodicals		
d. Retroactive Serials		
e. Retroactive Newspapers		
f. Government Publications (not reported elsewhere)		
Totals	28	367.38
2. Microfiche		
a. Monographs		
(1.) Books	469	3,176.09
(2.) Serials	4	291.08
(3.) ERIC	2,556.38	1,853.99
(4.) NTIS	17.30	417.00
(5.) Other		
b. Retroactive Journals		
c. Retroactive Periodicals		
d. Retroactive Serials		
e. Retroactive Newspapers		
f. Government Publications (not reported elsewhere)		
Totals	3,046.48	5,738.16
3. Microcards		
a. Monographs		
(1.) Books		
(2.) Serials		

(1)

4

	UNITS	COST
(3.) ERIC		
(4.) NTIS		
(5.) Other		
b. Retroactive Journals		
c. Retroactive Periodicals		
d. Retroactive Serials		
e. Retroactive Newspapers		
f. Government Publications (not reported elsewhere)		
Totals		
4. Ultrafiche		
a. Monographs		
(1.) Books		
(2.) Serials		
(3.) ERIC		
(4.) NTIS		
(5.) Other		
b. Retroactive Journals		
c. Retroactive Periodicals		
d. Retroactive Serials		
e. Retroactive Newspapers		
f. Government Publications (not reported elsewhere)		
Totals		
5. Microprint		
a. Monographs		
(1.) Books		
(2.) Serials		
(3.) ERIC		
(4.) NTIS		
(5.) Other		
b. Retroactive Journals		
c. Retroactive Periodicals		
d. Retroactive Serials		

(D)

	UNITS	COST
e. Retroactive Newspapers		
f. Government Publications.		
Totals		
Grand Totals for "C."	3,074.68	6,105.54

6

FORM 459

D. Non-Book Learning Materials (Title Units)

	UNITS	COST
1. Phono Records	18	76.41
2. Tapes	14	59.60
3. Cassettes	94	393.07
4. Maps	164	586.28
5. 16 mm. Film		
6. 8 mm. Film		
7. Video/Tapes		
8. Audio/Tapes		
9. Vidio Discs		
10. Games	21	157.00
11. Filmstrips		
12. Multimedia Kits		
13. Computer Programs		
14. Slide Sets		
15. Transparencies		
16. Photo Prints		
17. Other		
Non-Book Learning Materials Totals	311	1,272.36

PURCHASED MATERIALS TOTALS

Units 22,017.68

Cost $800,000.00

Average Unit Cost. $36.33

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Summary of Latin American Acquisitions
Fiscal 1977/1978

	Titles	Volumes/ Issues	Cost
I. MONOGRAPHS			
A. Rare or retrospective	22	51	$ 2,467.89
B. Current: unit order	1,487	1,597	10,432.72
C. Current: blanket order	304	323	1,455.30
D. Current: standing order	62	68	308.99
E. Microforms	8	87 reels	1,732.00
F. Gifts and Exchange	338	375	--
TOTALS	2,221	2,414 vols. 87 reels	$16,396.90
II. SERIALS			
A. Back files	15*	197	$ 1,024.43
B. Continuing subscriptions	107	938	2,387.00
C. New subscriptions	3	11	23.00
D. Transfers to Latin American Fund	3	6	62.50
E. Microforms	0	0	.00
F. Gifts and Exchange	110	405	--
TOTALS	238	1,557 iss.	$ 3,496.93
III. NEWSPAPERS			
A. Back files (hard copy)	0	0	$ .00
B. Back files (microform)	0	0	.00
C. Current subscriptions (hard copy)	8	2,920	1,840.79
D. Current subscriptions (microforms)	0	0	.00
E. Gifts and Exchange	1	52	--
TOTALS	9	2,972 iss.	$ 1,840.79
IV. MEMBERSHIPS			
A. Latin American Microform Project			$ 500.00
TOTAL FOR ALL ACQUISITIONS			$22,234.62

* 17 additional titles for which back files were acquired are included in the count for "Continuing subscriptions".

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Latin American Studies

ACQUISITIONS UNIT COSTS BY ORIGIN OF IMPRINT
(For Current Publications Acquired by Unit and Blanket Order)

PUBLISHING COUNTRY:	Fiscal 1976/1977 Vols. Acq.	Unit Cost	Fiscal 1977/1978 Vols. Acq.	Unit Cost	% or Cost Increase
Argentina	121	$5.07	241	$5.15	+ 1.6
Bolivia	11	6.59	29	7.09	+ 7.6
Brazil	151	8.48	339	6.08	-28.3
Chile	13	3.92	81	7.02	+79.1
Colombia	15	5.13	137	6.82	+32.9
Costa Rica	3	1.90	31	3.11	+63.7
Cuba	3	6.17	7	4.41	-28.5
Ecuador	7	4.86	36	5.58	+14.8
Guatemala	0	----	1	5.00	----
Honduras	0	----	2	4.00	----
Mexico	92	3.61	113	2.97	-17.7
Nicaragua	0	----	0	----	----
Panama	1	4.00	16	4.30	+ 7.5
Paraguay	4	6.90	20	5.89	-14.6
Peru	262	4.40	348	4.54	+ 3.2
El Salvador	0	----	9	2.12	----
Uruguay	10	6.10	30	7.15	+17.2
Venezuela	16	6.35	41	5.29	-16.7
West Indies	101	9.17	16	4.67	-49.1
Spain	15	4.58	71	3.77	-17.7
Portugal	2	2.08	3	2.40	+15.4
United States	117	8.38	194	11.69	+39.5
Canada	7	2.68	8	9.05	+237.7
Great Britain	19	7.86	23	7.35	- 6.5
Other European	36	7.42	123	9.07	+22.2
Middle East	0	----	1	11.00	----
International	1	5.35	0	----	----
TOTALS	1,008	$6.21	1,920	$6.19	- .3%

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

FISCAL YEAR: 1977/1978 **BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47401** ANNUAL REPORT

Statistical summary of Latin American acquisitions

	TITLES ORDERED		TITLES/VOLUMES RECEIVED																					
			Rare or Retrospective			Current Unit Order			Blanket Order					G&E		n.p./m.f.			Standing Order			TOTALS		
	Retrospective	Current	titles	volumes	Cost	titles	volumes	Cost	titles	volumes	Cost	titles	volumes	titles	Cost	titles	volumes	Cost	titles	volumes	Cost	TITLES	VOLUMES	COST ($)
Argentina	1	193	1	1	10.00	231	241	1241.65				26	27	2	468.00							260	269	1719.65
Bolivia		39				28	29	205.70						1	2.00							29	29	207.70
Brazil	10	238	10	10	270.60	304	339	2061.74				85	103	1	260.49							400	452	2592.83
Chile		48				63	81	568.43				2	2	2	726.00							67	83	1294.43
Colombia	1	81				133	137	933.83				21	23	2	1266.40							156	160	2200.23
Costa Rica		23				30	31	96.40				3	3									33	34	96.40
Cuba		21				7	7	30.86				26	27	1	.00							33	34	30.86
Ecuador	1	9	1	1	6.00	32	36	200.77				1	1									34	38	206.77
Guatemala		8				1	1	5.00				1	1									2	2	5.00
Honduras		5				2	2	8.00														2	2	8.00
Mexico		97				96	113	335.76				26	26	2	197.60	29	29	81.92				153	168	615.28
Nicaragua		8																				0	0	.00
Panama		13	1	1	2.00	16	16	68.87														17	17	70.87
Paraguay		14				20	20	117.70														20	20	117.70
Peru	2	25	2	2	29.50	25	25	123.00	304	323	1455.30	8	9	1	300.00	1	1	9.50				341	360	1917.30
El Salvador	1	17	1	1	2.00	9	9	19.12				1	1									11	11	21.12
Uruguay	1	29	1	1	16.00	29	30	214.40				1	1			7	12	35.97				38	44	266.37

Materials (excluding official publications) acquired for the Main Library LA-I/I

FISCAL YEAR: 1977/1978

Statistical summary of Latin American acquisitions

ANNUAL REPORT

	TITLES ORDERED		TITLES/VOLUMES RECEIVED																				
			Rare or Retrospective			Current Unit Order			Blanket Order			G&E		n.p./m.f.		Standing Order			TOTALS				
	Retrospective	Current	titles	volumes	Cost	titles	volumes	Cost	titles	volumes	Cost	titles	volumes	titles	Cost	titles	volumes	Cost	TITLES	VOLUMES	COST ($)		
Venezuela		98				37	41	216.83				18	18	1	231.30				56	59	448.13		
West Indies		16	1	1	7.00	15	16	74.65				5	5	1	97.00				22	22	178.65		
Spain		38	1	1	3.00	66	71	267.87				8	8						75	80	270.87		
Portugal		2				3	3	7.21				1	1						4	4	7.21		
United States		168	2	31	1997.95	188	194	2267.13				81	91	4	524.00	19	19	95.24	294	335	4884.32		
Canada		7				8	8	72.43				1	1						9	9	72.43		
Gt. Brit.		18	1	1	123.84	23	23	169.07				6	6						30	30	292.91		
Other Europe	2	76				120	123	1115.30				16	20			6	7	86.36	142	150	1201.66		
Asia		0										1	1						1	1	.00		
Africa		0																	0	0	.00		
Middle East		0				1	1	11.00											1	1	11.00		
International		0																	0	0	.00		
TOTALS	19	1292	22	51	2467.89	1487	1597	10432.72	304	323	1455.30	338	375	*18	4072.79	62	68	308.99	2230	2414	18,737.69		
Unit Costs					48.39			6.53			4.51				239.58			4.54			7.76		

NOTE: G&E = Gifts & Exchange
n p = newspapers
m.f. = microfilm

*n.p./m.f. includes:
9 newspaper subscriptions
87 reels microfilm (8 titles)
1 annual subscr. to Latin American Microform Project (LAMP): $500.00

Maps: titles sheets Cost

Manuscripts: ——

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47401

Latin American Serials Acquisitions

FISCAL YEAR: 1977/1978 **ANNUAL REPORT**

	TITLES ORDERED		TITLES/ISSUES RECEIVED																						
			BACK FILES			CONTINUING SUBSCRIPT			NEW SUBSCRIPT			G&E			MICROFORMS			TRANSFERS TO LAT AM FUND			TOTALS		
	Retrospective	Current	Titles	Issues	Cost	Titles	Issues	Cost	Titles	Issues	Cost	Titles	Issues	Cost	Titles	Issues	Cost	Titles	Issues	Cost	Titles	Issues	Cost ($)
Argentina			7	35	196.70	8	77	221.00				10	27								25	139	417.70
Bolivia																					0	0	.00
Brazil		2	4	30	192.00	15	149	520.40				26	57								45	236	712.40
Chile		1	3	7	46.72	9	60	179.63				4	6								16	73	226.35
Colombia			1	3	15.00	5	44	87.00				1	12								7	59	102.00
Costa Rica																					0	0	.00
Cuba												7	77								7	77	.00
Ecuador																					0	0	.00
Guatemala												1	2								1	2	.00
Honduras																					0	0	.00
Mexico		1	5	80	134.01	21	263	374.29				23	152					2	3	33.13	51	498	541.43
Nicaragua																					0	0	.00
Panama						1	7	12.00													1	7	12.00
Paraguay			1	12	88.56	2	3	17.38				1	1								4	16	105.94
Peru		2	4	6	29.00	13	110	188.55	1	1	5.00	4	5								22	122	222.55
El Salvador																					0	0	.00
Uruguay																					0	0	.00

Materials (excluding official publications) acquired for the Main Library

LA-2/1

FISCAL YEAR: 1977/1978

Latin American Serials Acquisitions

ANNUAL REPORT

	TITLES ORDERED		BACK FILES			CONTINUING SUBSCRIPT			NEW SUBSCRIPT			G&E			MICROFORMS			TRANSFERS TO LAT AM FUND			TOTALS		
	Retrospective	Current	Titles	Issues	Cost	Titles	Issues	Cost	Titles	Issues	Cost	Titles	Issues	Cost	Titles	Issues	Cost	Titles	Issues	Cost	TITLES	ISSUES	COST ($)
Venezuela			2	8	247.00	3	7	59.00				11	18								16	33	306.00
West Indies			1	5	20.00	2	2	8.00				1	1								4	8	28.00
Spain																					0	0	.00
Portugal																					0	0	.00
United States		3	2	7	26.50	21	55	312.21	2	10	18.00	10	29								35	101	356.71
Canada																					0	0	.00
Gt. Brit.			1	2	6.00	3	154	340.07				3	3								7	159	346.07
Other Europe			1	2	22.94	4	7	67.47				3	9								8	18	90.41
Asia																					0	0	.00
Africa																					0	0	.00
Middle East												1	1								1	1	.00
International												4	5					1	3	29.37	5	8	29.37
TOTALS		9	*32	197	1024.43	107	938	2387.00	3	11	23.00	110	405	0	.00	3	6	62.50	255	1557	3496.93		
Unit Costs					5.20			2.54			2.09				---			10.42					2.52

NOTE: G&E = Gifts & Exchange

*Number includes 17 titles representing expenditures for both current numbers and back files, while the remaining 15 titles represent expenditures for back files only. These 17 titles are also included in the total count of 107 "Continuing Subscriptions" titles.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

FISCAL YEAR: 1977/1978

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47401

ANNUAL REPORT

Statistical Summary of Chicano-Riqueño Acquisitions

	TITLES ORDERED		TITLES/VOLUMES RECEIVED																					
			Rare or Retrospective			Current Unit Order			Blanket Order			G&E			n.p./m.f.			Standing Order			TOTALS		
	Retrospective	Current	titles	volumes	Cost	titles	volumes	Cost	titles	volumes	Cost	titles	volumes	titles	Cost	titles	volumes	Cost	titles	volumes	Cost	TITLES	VOLUMES	COST ($)
Caribbean	9	47				19	19	106.50						2	198.90							21	19	305.40
Mexico		22	3	3	47.00	17	18	77.62														20	21	124.62
United States	1	147	3	8	443.55	126	136	1407.14				3	8	39	365.03							171	152	2215.72
Canada		2																						
Spain						3	3	7.73														3	3	7.73
Other Europe	1	4	6	12	1030.12	2	2	26.73														8	14	1056.85
International																								
TOTALS	11	222	12	23	1520.67	167	178	1625.72	0	0	.00	3	8	*41	563.93	0	0	.00	223	209	3710.32			
Unit Costs					66.12			9.13			--				13.75			--			17.75			

NOTE: G&E = Gifts & Exchange
n.p. = newspapers
m.f. = microfilm

*n.p./m.f. includes:
2 newspaper subscriptions
40 reels microfilm

Maps: titles sheets Cost

Manuscripts: ——

Materials (excluding official publications) acquired for the Main Library

LA-5

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

To: Duane Webster, Director From: S. Matsuda Telephone 337-6695

Dept. Office of Management Studies, ARL Dept. East Asian Collection

Subj. Serials Cost Study--Japanese Material Date April 24, 1979

The attached study was made on paid Japanese subscriptions for the East Asian Collection of Indiana University Library. The titles which do not have prices are what I call pay-as-received. These are the titles that we cannot predict, and if they come toward the end of the fiscal year with unexpected price increases, our budget suffers.

On the surface, 44.2% and 51.8% increase in price between 1975 and 1979 may not seem very much, but when we combine it with the drop in the dollar's exchange rate from ¥360 to ¥200(approximately 44% drop), it becomes a problem.

We are working on compiling serials lists by language and geographical area with prices to send to the teaching faculty to solicit their recommendations for curtailment.

I received a grant from Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission to compile a quick listing of "Current Japanese Serials in the Humanities and Social Science Received in American Libraries," to provide a tool through which we can share our resources and curtail little-used titles.

SM/wll

FOLD AND FASTEN - - - - NO ENVELOPE NEEDED

Periodicals in Japanese Published in Japan (paid by Fund 09)

	1975	1979
Ajia kenkyu	16.00	41.50
Akahata shukusatsuban	166.50	274.50
Asahi janaru	65.50	130.50
Asahi shimbun shukusatsuban	165.25	270.00
Bijutsu kenkyu	57.25	62.25
Bungaku	33.00	66.00
Bungakukai	32.75	55.00
Bungei shunju	26.50	68.00
Bungei shunju bessatsu	11.50	20.50
Bungei tembo		
Chosen gakuho		
Chutetsubun gakkai ho		
Chugoku bungakuho		
Chugoku geppo		
Chugoku kankei ronsetsu shiryo : bungaku gogaku		
Chugoku kankei ronsetsu shiryo : rekishi seiji keizai I		
Chugoku kankei ronsetsu shiryo : rekishi seiji keizai II		
Chugoku kankei ronsetsu shiryo : tetsugaku shukyo		
Chugoku kenkyu geppo	90.75	147.25
Chugoku koten kenkyu		
Chuo koron	27.50	55.25
Geijutsu shicho	69.25	92.50
Gendai chugoku		
Gengo kenkyu	14.50	33.25

	1975	1979
Gengo seikatsu	26.00	51.00
Gojussatsu no hon		
Gunzo	32.75	58.25
Hikaku bungaku		
Hitotsubashi Daigaku keizai kenkyujo, keizai kenkyu	21.50	39.50
Indogaku bukkyogaku kenkyu	23.50	41.00
Jinji koshinroku		
Kambun gakkai kaiho		
Kinema jumpo	79.50	146.25
Kokubungaku kaishaku to kansho	47.25	90.50
Kokugakuin zasshi	21.50	48.00
Kokugo kokubun	34.75	52.75
Kokugo to kokubungaku	48.50	80.25
Kokugogaku	17.25	34.75
Kokuritsu kokugo kenkyujo nempo		
Kyoto daigaku jimmon kagaku kenkyujo, Toyogaku bunken ruimoku		
Meicho tsushin		
Minzokugaku kenkyu	32.00	50.25
Nihon bungaku	37.50	67.75
Nihon no bijutsu	69.50	107.75
Nihon rekishi	27.75	49.00
Nihon shoseki somokuroku		
Nihonshi kenkyu	17.50	57.25
Rekishi hyoron	36.00	57.25
Rekishigaku kenkyu	32.75	64.50

	1975	1979
Sekai	26.75	55.50
Shicho		
Shigaku	32.50	59.25
Shigaku kenkyu	13.25	27.75
Shigaku zasshi	41.75	77.25
Shimbun geppo	41.00	86.00
Shin chugoku nenkan		
Shincho	32.75	52.75
Shirin	29.50	47.00
Shukan asahi	63.25	133.50
Shukan toyogaku	9.00	27.00
Shukyo kenkyu	12.75	40.75
Shuppan nenkan		
Taiyo bessatsu		
Tetsugaku kenkyu	(20.50)	varies
Toho gakuho		
Toyo gakuho	19.25	30.75
Toyoshi kenkyu		
Yomiuri nenkan		
Zoen zasshi	19.25	37.00

total 1722.75 3087.00

¥1364.25 44.2% increase

Periodicals in English Published in Japan (paid by fund 09)

	1975	1979
Asiatic Society of Japan, Transactions		
Books & Articles on Oriental Subjects Published in Japan		
Chanoyu Quarterly		
The East	9.50	20.50
Japan Echo	26.00	49.00
Japanese Literature Today		
Monumenta Nipponica	16.00	37.25
Traditions		

¥ 41.50 = 106.75

¥ [illegible] 51.2 [illegible]

BUDGETING-RELATED MATERIALS

exhibits and tables have
been deleted for kit

STANFORD BUDGET PROPOSAL

I. BOOK FUNDS MAINTENANCE

The Library requests a 16% maintenance increase for library acquisitions as provided in the University Long Range Forecast (LRF), on a current base of $2,125,838. $340,134

I. BOOK FUNDS MAINTENANCE

For each of the last seven budget cycles, the Library has provided detailed documentation about the specific, local experience on the rising cost of library acquisitions. To accomplish this task, Mr. Fred Lynden, former Assistant Chief of the Acquisition Department, analyzed Stanford's expenditure documents. Each summer a student was hired to sort through and tabulate several thousand invoices (many in foreign currencies) processed by the Stanford Libraries during the previous twelve months. Expenditures were analyzed by logical groupings on a year-by-year basis to determine comparable cost trends.

For the first few years of the Lynden "Materials Expenditure Study" no attempt was made to summarize the disparate group findings. Beginning in 1973-74, the study was expanded to include a Government Documents component when it became clear that prices for these materials were rising at a percentage above C.P.I. and an overall cost-rise calculation was attempted. (See Exhibit I for Stanford's data.) Assumptions underlying these acquisition cost trends (and resulting maintenance requests) have been:

1. a recognition that each institution's profile for acquiring materials is different from others, especially in the larger academic libraries. While we also keep abreast of national statistical surveys such as The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information, Publisher's Weekly, Library Journal or other studies (Library of Congress, Purdue) we find that these generalized surveys do not reflect the pattern of materials acquired by Stanford.

EXHIBIT I

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Percent Increase in Library Material Costs 1971-77

Based on the Survey of Library Material Expenditures at Stanford

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Serials							
General Serials	12.58	10.17	9.71	10.58	19.57	7.01	22.2
Science Serials	12.98	15.99	12.88	19.77	18.39	18.47	10.03
Government Documents							
Serials							
Foreign	na	na	na	12.18	63	75	53
U.S.	na	na	na	15.6	36	51	13
International	na	na	na	30.5	76	-32	162
State	na	na	na	na	62	- 4	50
Non-Serials							
Foreign	na	na	na	10.7	6	158	-49
U.S.	na	na	na	31.5	86	152	-40
International	na	na	na	10.3	85	1	13.7
State	na	na	na	na	24	52	- 4
DOMESTIC ENGLISH TITLE MONOGRAPHS	.85	12.35	3.85	10.86	5.3	7.44	6.6
FOREIGN MONOGRAPHS							
German/Austrian	1.6	19.6	12.74	22.41	6.89	20.2	6.46
French	6.73	29.88	16.12	14.95	24.38	11.5	-2.93
Italian	7.16	21.44	-4.49	-0.75	13.59	29.84	-2.74
Latin American	na	na	na	na	na	8.5	8.1
Summary of Cost Increases							
General Cost Rise	10.0	13-15	9-11	14.96	16.26	16.5	13.2
World Book Production	3	3	3	4	4.6	4.6	3.7
Total Estimated Maintenance Increase	13	17	13	18.96	20.86	21.1	16.9
Book Maintenance Budget Allocation	10	10	.8	10	13	18.3	13

December, 1977

For example, the survey published by D. Kent Halstead entitled Higher Education Prices and Price Indexes, (U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare), Exhibit II, which we referred in last year's budget letter, uses as its base the tabulations of the three sources that are not representative of Stanford's actual expenditure pattern. The U.S. hardcover book survey tabulates prices for hardcover books from a Publisher's Weekly survey that includes major subject areas for which the Stanford Library does not collect: agriculture, home economics, juveniles, sports, travel and popular fiction. The impact of deleting these lower priced categories can be seen in Table I. U. S. periodical prices are based on a survey by the F. W. Faxon Company, weighted by all subscribers' order patterns. Since we do not have access to the Faxon report, we cannot interpret the significance of the weighting, but we suspect that the number of science serials Stanford purchases would be significantly higher than the average. The impact of science journal prices and the overall decline of science journal purchases by libraries can be seen in the interesting article by F. F. Clasquin (of Faxon) and J. B. Cohen, entitled "Prices of Physics and Chemistry Journals" (see Appendix B). Some impact of the weighting between science and non-science journals can be seen from the sampling of the cost rise at Stanford. A comparison of the average price increase for our sample of 436 serials titles shows an overall increase between

1976 and 1977 of 12.7%, whereas Halstead shows only 7.5%.

Finally, Halstead includes a section on foreign monographs taken from a Library of Congress survey (see Appendix B). It has the same type of bias as other surveys in that it records the acquisition profile of the Library of Congress. Table II below demonstrates the significance of that bias in arriving at the cost rise. Deleting the U.S. purchases, as Halstead has done, reveals that the price rise for foreign monographs in 1977 over 1976 was a modest 4.2%. Yet the composition of the sample is skewed by the fact that L.C. concentrates buying in three geographic areas that Stanford does not. These three are Poland, USSR and Japan. The number of titles purchased from these three countries combine to represent around 30% of the total titles. Since the average cost per title decreased significantly for all three countries in 1977 over 1976, deleting them from the survey reveals an overall price rise of 8.14% or nearly double that of the total sample. The altered profile would accurately reflect the distribution of Stanford purchases, since we do not buy heavily in Japanese materials, nor do we specialize in Polish or Russian items, many of the latter being received at Stanford on Exchange programs.

A survey of materials processed by the Stanford University Libraries showed that only 37.5% of the materials cataloged had a U.S. imprint. Thus upwards of 62.5% of Stanford's

TABLE II

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SURVEY OF FOREIGN MONOGRAPHS

DELETION OF CERTAIN CONCENTRATED PURCHASES

	1975				1976		
	%	Number	Average Price	Total Cost	%	Number	Average Price	Total Cost
TOTALS		169,216	$ 7.39	$1,250,506		151,894	$ 8.33	$1,265,277
Delete U.S.		34,080	6.60	224,928		18,309	11.38	208,356
Sub-Total		135,136	7.59	1,025,578		133,586	7.91[1]	1,056,920
Poland		17,059	6.70	114,295		13,101	5.71	24,807
USSR		11,173	2.76	30,837		11,836	2.52	29,827
Japan		12,402	8.30	102,937		11,154	7.59	84,659
Sub-Total	30.1%	40,634		248,069	27%	36,091		189,293
Net		94,502	$8.23	$777,509		97,494	$8.90[2]	$867,627

Notes:

[1]Price increase, 1976 over 1975 = 4.2%

[2]Price increase, 1976 over 1975 = 8.14%

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material have been printed outside of the United States. Our sampling has generally shown that the cost of foreign imprints has been rising much faster than domestic materials. Halstead arrives at a total book and periodical index with a "weighted average based on the estimated proportion of the total acquisition budget expended for each category. Weights used - U.S. hardcover books, 55%; U.S. periodicals, 30%; and foreign monographs, 15%." Halstead's "profile" does not match Stanford's.

Further, Stanford is a major acquirer of Government Documents with one of the best collections of British governmental materials in the world. Most national surveys, including Halstead, ignore this acquisition component. Yet the cost escalation for documents over the last three years has generally been higher than all other current materials. Supporting our findings on the cost rise for documents is a recent (1976) study on Government Printing Office prices. We include here two appendices (Exhibits IV and V) from that study. Documents are deleted from most known acquisitions surveys because of the difficulty of year-to-year comparisons.

2. Another major assumption is the approach of isolating our samples into certain categories or sources of materials in order to achieve better understanding of developments and comparability on a year-to-year basis. Major divisions here include: domestic

English language monographs; foreign monographs; serials; divided into general, science and abstracts and indices; government documents, divided into serials and non-serials and each of these components into foreign, United States, international and state and local. Monographs and serials, both foreign and domestic, have been sampled by major suppliers.

3. Yet another major assumption or factor affecting the kinds and types of materials Stanford buys - and thus, influences the cost trend at Stanford - is the continuing need to recoguize the effects of the long term deprivation of library materials (and services) that persisted for at least four decades at Stanford and has been slowly reversed beginning in the middle sixties, and which incurred telling deficits in library collections we are still working to rectify. Starting with the Book Selection Policies Manual (first produced in 1970) and following with concentrated collection evaluations spearheaded by Paul Mosher, Assistant Director for Collection Development, we have more systematically defined what it is we have to collect and why, what our strengths and weaknesses are insofar as academic program needs are concerned, how we may most usefully, and with least damage to our scholarly efforts, coordinate efforts with Berkeley, and the real effort to bring the Stanford Library on a reasonable par with Stanford's

emergence as a top-ranked academic institution.

Probably in the history of great universities, eminence has usually been achieved at the cost of some of its vital parts. The Libraries have measurably lagged behind the academic process at Stanford. The dilemma of maintaining a major library resource at Stanford consistent with its position as one of the world's leading universities during a period of prolonged budget constraint is a concern sounded by a number of Stanford leaders. It has resulted in the formation of Provost Miller's Task Force on the Future of Libraries.

4. Another underlying assumption of book maintenance calculations is that recent past experience is the most likely predictor of the future. This conclusion, however, is influenced by an inability to find other satisfactory methods for ascertaining trend lines for acquisition materials. As mentioned above, it is not merely inflation trends that is the key but what Stanford must obtain in order to meet its commitments to Stanford's academic process. The purchase of "current" materials is only one element at work in Stanford's quest. Thus, the projected Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a poor indicator for anticipated Library maintenance funds given the variables and complexities of finding and obtaining library materials.

Other factors affecting the book maintenance calculation include adequacy and availability of book dealers. Our budget

letter for 1977-78 chronicled the steps involved in changing our major supplier of domestic English-title materials - the third such change in the last four years. The number and quality of materials sent to us by dealers, their discount policy, the regularity of serials flow, dealers' financial stability and their manner of handling claims or invoice problems all affect what Stanford receives, what it pays, and the effort spent in securing needed items. Major parts of the world, such as Russia and East European countries, China, Africa and South America are examples of where special efforts are required to meet collection needs. Jim Breedlove, Curator for Latin American materials, describes the intriciacies of obtaining certain South American materials in a recent Imprint article.

Local conditions can also significantly impact the availability and cost of materials in any given year: strikes, governmental changes, currency fluctuations, substantial postal rate changes (i.e. England's recent 25% increase for the mailing of foreign materials), war or revolution, significant economic shifts, shortages, etc. As a result, Stanford's cost experience can look erratic if one merely studies one or several sources during a single year.

The 1978-79 Prognosis

The University's latest five-year long range forecast (LRF) indicates a downward trend in the cost of library materials from the highs that have been experienced over the last four years. The estimates are for an acquisitions maintenance increase of:

1978-79 = 16%	1981-82 = 12%
1979-80 = 14%	1982-83 = 11%
1980-81 = 13%	

Indeed, the data from the Library's experience during 1976-77 would indicate some lessening of the cost rise. Unfortunately, Mr. Lynden's departure during the summer of 1977 hindered the materials cost study we have heavily relied on in the past. Appendix A lacks the complete narrative essay that Mr. Lynden normally would have provided. One table (Table VII - General Orders), in support of our domestic English language monographs' calculation is not included. At your urging we completed a more thorough sampling of the serials cost-rise situation and our Chief of Government Documents was able to complete a representative sampling of the documents cost rise.

Our 1976-77 survey shows a decline in the cost rise (from 21.1% to 16.9%), including a world book production factor of 3.7%. It is hoped that this price trend will persist, and approximate L.R.F. calculations.

Placing the Library Book Budget on Its Proper Base

During a period when the Library's acquisition budget has been confronted with a severe inflation strain, the University has been coping with the equally difficult task of balancing expenditures with available income. While ongoing support for the Libraries has been substantial, the available funds have not been sufficient to prevent the continued deterioration of the required base.

We have documented substantial maintenance needs over the last four years, but the University has not been able to provide the required funding level. Each year, then, the book budget has not been adjusted to reflect past funding deficiencies.

The impact of these accumulated deficits may be seen in Exhibit VI The unavailability of the funds has meant a rather sharp decline in the number of titles added in recent years. During 1969-70 the Library added 173,512 gross volumes. For the four year period 1970-71 to 1973-74, gross volumes added each year averaged 104,718; for the most recent three years (1974-75-1976-77) the average added gross volumes was 76,498 or a decline of 27% on an annual basis. We have not come close to maintaining buying power.

Exhibit VII suggests the cumulative effect on the base. To be on a par with the four-year inflationary experience, our present base should be $2,772,202 rather than the actual $2,125,838.

A 16% maintenance increase on our 1977-78 base would provide $340,124. For the four-year period, the base deficit amounts to $774,732. Since it appears unlikely that these additional funds could be allocated for 1978-79, several steps could be considered:

EXHIBIT VI

BOOK MAINTENANCE ALLOCATIONS AND RESULTING BUDGET BASE DEFICITS (1974-77)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	Cumulative Totals
1) Actual Expenditures:	$1,305,303	1,518,601	1,613,641	2,018,524	
2) Inflation Maintenance Component (%)	18.96	20.86	21.10	16.9	
3) Funds Required to Meet Maintenance Component (3 = 2 x 1)	247,485	316,780	340,478	341,130	
4) Actual Maintenance Allocations	134,535	137,197	184,562	243,233	
5) Deficit (3-4)	112,950	179,583	155,916	97,897	546,346
6) Base Adjustments:					
a) 112,950 x 20.86% =		23,561 / 203,144	.....		23,561
b) 203,144 x 21.1% =			42,863 / 198,779	.....	42,863
c) 198,779 x 16.9% =				33,594 / 131,491	... 33,594
					$646,364

EXHIBIT VII

ESTIMATED BOOK MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS (1978-79)

1977-78 Book Budget Base:	$2,125,838
Add: Accumulated Base Deficits: (1974-1977)	646,364
Corrected Base for 1978-79 Maintenance Calculation	2,772,202
Maintenance Need Based on 1977 Calculation (16.9%)	468,502
Plus: Accumulated Base Deficits Never Funded	646,364
TOTAL FUNDS REQUIRED	1,114,866
16% of Present Base would provide:	340,124
Still leaving a deficit Base of: to be funded by one-time funds or future allocations)	$ 774,732

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1. Plan on future allocations above the estimated maintenance requirements.
2. Incorporate incrementally the full amount of newly received endowed income or other gifts.
3. Continue to seek cooperative measures that will allow enhanced sharing of collections and, consequently, a reduction of the materials Stanford is required to purchase.

Given the present deficit in the book base, an allocation lower than the planned 16% would have further serious consequences in the state of the library collections at Stanford.

Any failure to maintain the book budget reasonably close to actual need results in failure to obtain needed materials which will have to be obtained later at much higher cost in money and effort. Continued underfunding creates collections inadequate to support academic program needs; Stanford has already been through this once. After good collection building from 1895-1930, book funds were severely curtailed during the thirties, forties and fifties, creating a situation so severe that surveys in 1946 and 1960 found collections inadequate to sustain even advanced undergraduate needs, to say nothing of graduate and faculty needs in a number of Humanities and Social Science fields. We are still working to repair gaps thus created. Creation of serious new inadequacies through underfunding would compound the problem yet further.

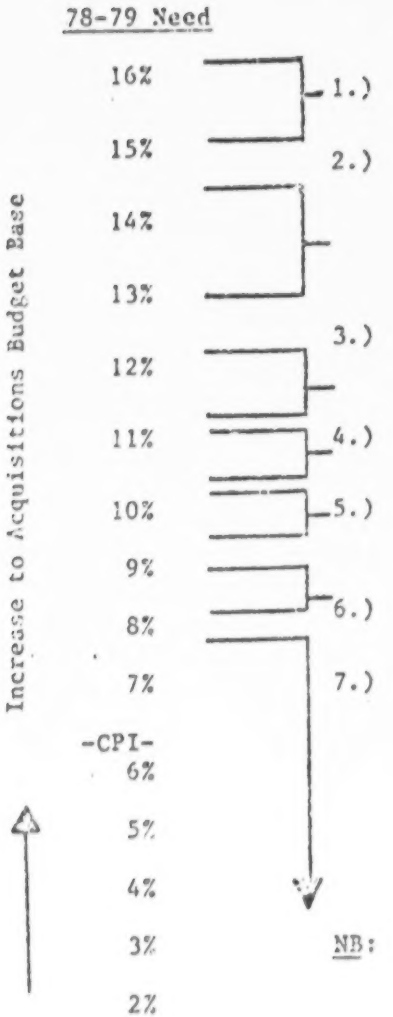
The building and maintenance of library collections is an extraordinarily detailed and complex process involving hundreds of thousands of decisions, of tasks and forms. It is a "flow process" not responsive to sharp or severe changes in level or intensity; it can be adjusted and modified without the creation of holes and gaps, but only over time, and

these gaps and holes cannot just be filled by suddenly opening the tap again. Problems of start-stop funding are severe, and recent experience of a number of academic libraries, including those of Michigan, Princeton, and Berkeley demonstrates the lack of wisdom and the resultant trauma of such an approach.

Exhibit VIII, below, attempts to respond to your Protocol request regarding the consequences for each 1% reduction from the 16% target.

EXHIBIT VIII

ANTICIPATED ACTION RESULTING FROM REDUCTION



1.) Increase volume of negative selection decisions in A and B Collection Development Policy levels, trim all book fund allocations.

2.) Cut funds for new programmatic needs which could otherwise be all or partly covered by reallocation-e.g. History of Science, and for needed ongoing intensive collection improvement for new departments such as Religious Studies or Linguistics and for areas shown to be undesirably weak by collection evaluations such as Music, Economic History, Social History, or by faculty concern, such as Music, and Spanish and Portuguese.

3.) Reduce general fund moneys for scarce items (16th-18th cents.) used to support collection needs for programs such as Medieval Studies, Classics, Ren.-Ref. History, 17th-18th cent. Popular Life, Art History, etc.

4.) Reduce level of new periodical subscriptions and make a third cut of lower priority existing subscriptions (1st cut was a BAP offering, 2nd is now planned).

5.) Much more severe trimming of all book fund allocations to subjects and programs; Reduce needed Binding and Preservation-Conservation effort and reallocate funds to book budget as needed.

6.) Cut needed duplication of high demand and high-use materials for Meyer undergraduate collection and some Science and Social Science areas.

7.) Major across the board proportional cuts of current and retrospective purchases and priority current serials subscriptions.

NB: <u>The consequences above are cumulative from the top</u>-e.g. a 12% allocation means that steps 1, 2 and 3 will be taken.

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University of Minnesota

Biennial Budget Request: Library Materials Supplement

Price Trends

Inflation during the past three years has continued to be a problem, averaging 10.8% per annum when based on a weighted average calculated from published figures. For a number of reasons, we believe this estimate to be a minimum. The actual inflation is probably closer to 13%-15% per annum:

1. The 10.8% per annum inflation rate was based on figures that include the entire range of U.S. publishing. University libraries, on the other hand, tend to purchase scholarly materials, which are underrepresented in the published figures (see Table I).
2. The published figures shown in Table I are largely based on domestic publication and understate the effects of foreign publication, which represents 36% of MnU libraries purchasing. The impact of this is significant. During this fiscal year the library's book purchasing dollar lost 6.4% of its value through changes in the exchange rate alone (See Table II). In addition, over the past three years the average inflation rate in overseas countries from which we purchase materials has been 12.05% while U.S. inflation has been only 6.53% (see Table III). Thus, the inflation illustrated in Table I probably understates actual inflation for MnU purchases since it reflects primarily the lower U.S. inflation rate and does not include the devaluation of the dollar.
3. Table I also understates inflation because Publisher's Weekly's figures exclude Government Documents. These are expected to rise along with general trends in the publishing industry. It would not be unrealistic to predict a 20% increase in this area. In some cases, publications previously furnished free now require payments. Some examples of price increases in Government Documents are:

		From	To
(a)	United Nations Publications	0	$800/yr
(b)	Nuclear Science Abstracts to ATOM INDEX	0	$150/yr
(c)	Government Publications Guide	$95	$275 (in 3 yrs)
(d)	American Statistics (microfiche file)	$7,740	$8,800 (in 3 yrs)
(e)	Congressional Information Service (Microfiche file)	$2,900	$5,500 (in 3 yrs)

4. Inflation in serials can be particularly damaging. Its effects may be underemphasized in published figures of inflation rates which are based on average price increases. A relatively small percentage change in a high priced serial can affect the library's ability to purchase many titles. According to the Faxon cost study of MnU serials placed with them (about 33% of our total serials), serials costing over $100 amounted to just 10.2% of the orders but 51.9% of the total billed. In 1977, orders over $100 numbered 9.5% of the total but amounted to 51.1% of the bill; in 1976, it was 8.31% of orders and 48.9% of the bill. A small percentage increase in the costs of these few orders can have an important impact on the number of orders we can purchase, and large percentage increases can force us to eliminate some subscriptions. Some examples are provided in Table IV.

Table I

Biennial Budget Request:
Library Materials Supplement
Inflation Estimate

WEIGHTED AVERAGE INFLATION for T.C. Campus (Excluding law): contribution to total weighted average inflation:

	74-75	75-76	76-77
I. Bio Med	2.41%	1.82%	1.12%
II. St. Paul	1.59	1.42	1.08
III. I.T.	2.96	2.35	1.81
IV. Walter	1.26	.76	.79
V. Wilson	5.67	2.74	4.62
Total Weighted Average Inflation	13.89	9.09	9.42

Three Year Average Inflation: 10.80%

Footnotes on Methodology

1. The methodology was designed to provide a single point estimate for inflation in the T.C. Campus Libraries, excluding law. A weighted average inflation was required for the following reasons: 1) funds are distributed unequally among subject areas; 2) Inflation in monographs and periodicals is different; 3) Inflation varies among subject areas.

2. In the absence of a history of average materials prices by subject area (specifically determined by T.C. Campus purchases), we relied upon published book trade figures for average prices :

   (a) For monographs, Publisher's Weekly "Highlights of Book Trade Statistics": 2-20-78; 2-14-77; 2-9-76.

   (b) For Periodicals, Norman B. Brown "Price Indexes for 1977; U.S. Periodicals and Serial Services" Library Journal July 1977, pp 1462-1467.

3. Reliance upon published average price information requires at least the following assumptions:

   (a) The published figures accurately represent the entire spectrum of published materials in that subject area.

   (b) T.C. Campus subject breakdowns are reasonably similar in meaning to published subject areas.

4. The library materials expenditures were divided into monographs (Books, Conts, Terminal Sets) and Periodicals (Periodicals and back volumes), then further allocated to subjects corresponding to those used by published sources. The percent of total expenditures corresponding to these categories was then multiplied times the inflation rate associated with the category: Ex:

Category	@	% Tot. Exp.	% Inflation	Contribution to Total Inflation
St. Paul: Agri-Mono 74-75	$3512	.003	.039	.0001

The result is the contribution to the total inflation due to the inflation in the single category.

Table II

Biennial Budget Request: GMS

Library Materials Supplement
T.C. Campus (excludes Law)
Dollar Valuation

The following table develops a weighted, average percent change in the value of U.S. purchases of library materials from foreign countries. These purchases amount to approximately 36% of total expenditures.

Country	FY 77-78 Exchange Rate in Dollars July 1, '77	May 25, '78	Change in* Value of Dollar @	%	Total %** EXPENDED	Impact on Avg. Value of Dollar
Australia	1.1355	1.1395	(.0040)	(.00352)	.0055	(.0000)
Austria	.0619	.0667	(.0048)	(.07754)	.0014	(.0001)
Belgium	.028240	.030549	(.0023)	(.08176)	.0037	(.0003)
Canada	.9500	.9075	.0425	.0447	.0089	.0004
Denmark	.1687	.1769	(.0082)	(.0486)	.0213	(.0010)
Finland	.2526	.2382	.0146	.0578	.0036	.0002
France	.2078	.2162	(.0084)	(.0404)	.0729	(.0029)
Germany	.4382	.4764	(.0382)	(.0872)	.2432	(.0212)
Gt. Britain	1.7426	1.8468	(.1042)	(.0598)	.3132	(.0187)
Hong Kong	.2178	.2175	.0003	.0014	.0170	.0000
Italy	.001146	.001162	(.000016)	(.0140)	.0233	(.0003)
Japan	.003829	.004459	(.00063)	(.1645)	.0670	(.0110)
Mexico	.04416	.0446	(.00044)	(.0100)	.0069	(.0001)
Netherlands	.4124	.4453	(.0329)	(.0798)	.1246	(.0099)
New Zealand	.9879	1.0215	(.0336)	(.0340)	.0004	-
Norway	.1910	.1857	.0053	.0277	.0125	.0003
Spain	.01459	.01253	.00206	.1412	.0159	.0022
Sweden	.2312	.2177	.0135	.0584	.0364	.0021
Switzerland	.4162	.5119	(.0957)	(.2299	.0175	(.0040)
Venezuela	.2361	.2362	(.0001)	(.0004)	.0005	-
					TOTAL	(.0643)

Thus, the value of the dollar expended on foreign purchases dropped a weighted average of 6.43%.

* ( ) mean that the value of the dollar dropped relative to the other currency.

**Based on July 1-March 31; assumes % expenditure by country as a constant thru the year.

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6/5/78

Table III

Biennial Budget Request
Library Materials Supplement

International
Consumer Price Index*
(All Items; 1970=100)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Australia	106.1	112.3	122.9	141.5	162.8	184.9
Austria	104.7	111.3	119.7	131.1	142.2	152.6
Belgium	104.3	110.0	117.7	132.6	149.5	163.2
Canada	102.9	107.8	115.9	128.6	142.5	153.2
Denmark	105.8	112.8	123.3	142.1	155.8	169.8
Finland	106.5	114.1	127.5	149.7	176.3	201.7
France	105.5	112.0	120.2	136.7	152.8	166.9
Germany (United Kingdom)	105.3	111.1	118.8	127.1	134.7	140.8
Gt. Britain	109.4	117.2	128.0	148.4	184.4	214.9
Italy	104.8	110.8	122.8	146.3	171.1	199.8
Japan	106.0	110.9	124.0	154.1	172.4	188.4
Mexico	105.4	110.7	124.0	153.4	176.4	204.3
Netherlands	107.6	116.0	125.2	137.3	151.3	164.6
New Zealand	110.4	118.0	127.7	141.8	162.6	190.2
Norway	106.2	113.9	122.4	133.9	149.5	163.2
Spain	108.2	117.2	130.6	151.1	176.1	207.9
Sweden	107.4	113.8	121.5	133.5	146.6	161.7
Switzerland	106.6	113.7	123.6	135.7	144.8	147.3
United States	104.3	107.7	114.4	127.0	138.6	146.6
Average (excludes U.S)	106.28	112.98	123.10	140.27	158.46	176.41

Average U.S. inflation 74-76 : 6.53%

Average foreign inflation 74-76 : 12.05%

*Source: "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" January 1978, Vol. XXXII, No. 1 United Nations

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Table IV

Biennial Budget Request:
Library Materials Supplement

Selected Periodical Examples

Walter	Title	Years		
Art	RILA. Art Repertoire International de la Litterature de L'Art	1975 $45.00	1976 $45.00	1977 $60.00
College	Public Affairs Information Service. Bulletin	7/76-6/77 150.00	7/77-6/78 150.00	7/78-6/79 180.00
Education	The Serials Librarian	7/76-8/77 18.00	9/77-8/78 18.00	9/78-8/79 22.00
Wilson				
East Asian	Zen'ei	1976 25.42	1977 28.47	1978 33.97
G.P.	Great Britain Meteorological Office Monthly Weather Reports	1976 17.77	1977 17.77	1978 32.35
Newspaper Room	Globe and Mail	1976 85.00	1977 125.00	1978 180.00
	Hartford Courant	1976 46.80	1977 46.80	1978 62.40
Periodical Room	Journal of Geophysical Research	1976 195.00	1977 220.00	1978 280.00
I.T.				
Chemistry	Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry and Interfacial Electrochemistry	1976 415.50	1977 524.75	1978 639.50
Engineering	Journal of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids	1976 75.00	1977 80.00	1978 100.00
Geology	Journal of Applied Crystallography	1976 74.96	1977 84.57	1978 90.76
Mines	Journal of Materials Sciences	1976 175.95	1977 184.80	1978 233.33
Math	Journal of Functional Analysis	1976 105.00	1977 117.00	1978 164.00
Physics	Royal Meteorological Society. Quarterly Journal	1976 54.19	1977 69.02	1978 91.72

Table IV: page 2

	Title	Years		
Physics	General Relativity and Gravitation	1976 99.50	1977 99.50	1978 125.00
Geology	Geoderma	1976 79.30	1977 99.50	1978 143.40

St. Paul		1976	1977	1978
	Biological and Agricultural Index	$1118.00	$1923.00	$1923.00
	Brain Research	987.00	1157.00	1285.00
	Mutation Research	421.00	463.00	597.00
	Mycopathologia	140.00	147.00	155.00
	Forestry Abstracts	188.00	200.00	230.00
	Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata	95.00	107.14	120.00

Bio-Med		1976	1977	1978
	Bulletin of Experimental Biology and Medicine	215.00	245.00	265.00
	Journal of Molecular Biology	446.75	470.85	511.40
	Microbiology	195.00	225.00	250.00
	Metabolism, Clinical & Experimental	38.00	41.00	47.00

State University of New York-
Stony Brook

Preliminary Budget Request

I. Price Increase - Library Acquisitions

An amount of $128,100, representing 15% of the 1978/79 acquisitions budget is requested to offset the effects of inflation on purchases of library materials. Over the past several years, an annual inflation rate on library books and serials of between 15 and 20 percent has been typical. Indications are that this will continue indefinitely. Especially when coupled with higher costs for foreign materials occasioned by the U. S. Dollar's unfavorable international exchange rate, the 15 percent requested adjustment is modest, and probably will not even be adequate to compensate fully for increased costs. Table A below illustrates the inflationary trend in prices of hard cover books (monographs and certain monographic series) since 1973/74. Purchases in this category account for about 30 percent of total acquisitions expenditures. It is evident that inflation in this category is easing somewhat, but it still continues steady at above 5 percent.

TABLE A

Hardcover Book Prices:

Fiscal Year	U.S. Average Pr./Vol.	SUSB Average Pr./Vol. (e)	SUSB Inflation (% increase)
1973/74	$ 14.09	$ 14.24	
1974/75	$ 17.50(a,b)	$ 17.57	+ 23.4% over 73/74
1975/76	$ 18.82(c,b)	$ 19.02	+ 8.3% over 74/75
1976/77	$ 19.71(c,b)	$ 22.00	+ 15.6% over 75/76
1977/78	NA(d)	$ 23.10	+ 5.0% over 76/77
1978/79		$ 24.50	+ 6.0% over 77/78(est.)

(a) Source: Publishers Weekly, February 9, 1976, p. 56-7, Average Prices, per Volume, of U.S. Hardcover Trade-Technical Books, by (Subject) Category.
(b) Adjusted computation to exclude Agriculture, Home Economics, Juveniles, Sports, Travel, i.e. categories which SUSB does not normally acquire. Includes medical sciences.
(c) Source: Publishers Weekly, February 20, 1978, p. 69, Average Prices, per volume of (domestic and imported)Hardcover Books, by (Subject) Category.
(d) Not yet published, expected February, 1979.
(e) SUSB averages computed from HEGIS data.

In the category of periodicals and other serials, accounting for approximately 70 percent of acquisitions expenditures, inflation continues rampant as the representative sample in Table B demonstrates. Inflation, especially among scientific periodicals, is still, on the average, above 20% annually.

TABLE B

Subscription Cost of 70 Journals Randomly Selected for 1976/77 and 1977/78

	1976/77	1977/78
Acta Astronautica	175.00	245.54
Acta Metallurgica	150.00	313.50
Acustica	144.15	211.70
American Anthropologist	40.00	42.80
American Chem. Soc. Journal	112.00	136.00
American Journal of Physiology	125.00	125.00
Analytical Biochemistry	262.50	315.00
Annals of Physics	282.50	350.00
Analytical Chemistry	12.00	38.00
Applied Optics	110.00	110.00
Bibliography of Philosophy	27.00	29.00
Biochemical Genetic	95.00	130.00
Biochemical Journal	355.00	355.00
Canadian Journal of Philosophy	19.00	21.00
Comp. Bioch. & Physiology	475.00	612.00
Coordin. Chem. Reviews	143.45	194.50
Critique	34.50	39.60
Curator	11.00	11.00
Datamation	24.00	24.00
Folia Primatologica	98.00	98.00
Foreign Lang. Annals	15.00	20.00
Foreign Policy	10.00	10.00
Fuel	66.00	88.40
Hydrobiologia	182.52	302.40
Int. Journal of Sociology	70.00	80.00
J.E.T.P.	100.00	110.00
Journal of Applied Physiology	85.00	85.00
Journal of Ecology	105.00	105.00
Journal of Fluid Mechanics	295.00	285.00
Journal of General Virology	190.00	190.00
Journal of Geophysical Research	195.00	280.00
Journal of Medical Genetics	49.00	49.00
Journal of Physiology	420.00	420.00
Journal of Social History	20.00	21.40
Journal of Trans. Economics Policy	34.50	34.50
Lettres Romanes	11.55	16.10

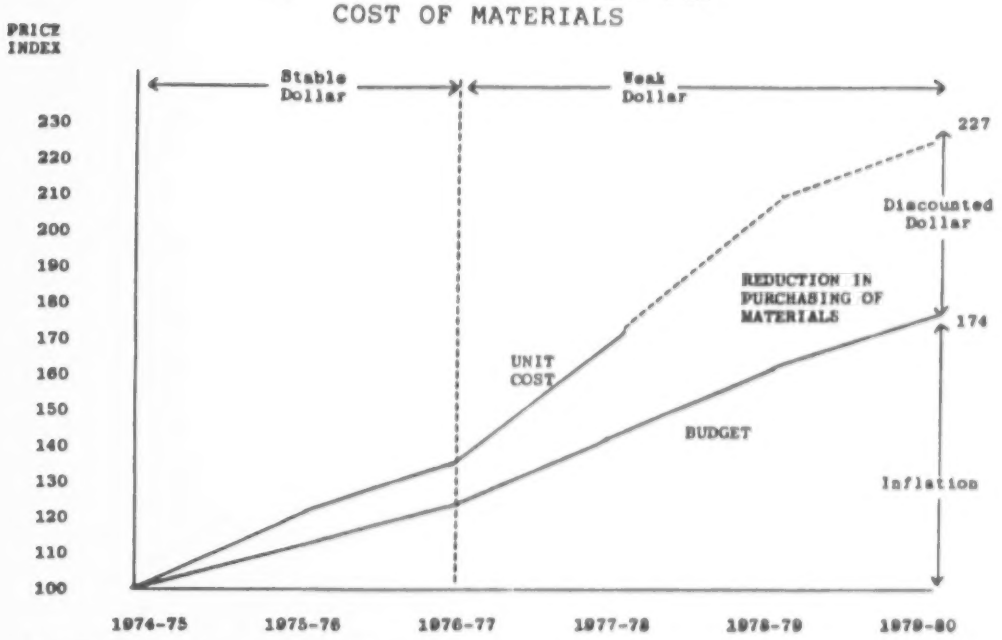
TABLE B - Subscription Cost of 70 Journals Randomly Selected for 1976/77 and 1977/78 (concluded)

	1976/77	1977/78
Life Sciences	150.00	248.50
La Linguistique	25.20	27.91
Linnean Soc. Biological Journal	42.80	48.33
Marine Geology	140.40	175.10
Mathematical Biosciences	80.00	185.00
Metals Abstracts	480.00	480.00
Modern Language Review	40.00	40.00
Molecular Pharmacology	72.00	92.00
Molecular Physics	247.50	295.00
Nature	118.00	145.00
New Republic	21.00	21.00
The Novel	6.00	9.00
Nuclear Data Sheets	90.00	111.00
Physics and Chemistry of Glasses	83.36	93.85
Physics Today	24.00	24.00
The Progressive	15.00	17.00
Quarterly Journal of Mathematics	45.00	45.00
Quarterly Journal of Speech	20.00	20.00
Quarterly Reviews of Biophysics	64.50	66.50
Revue d'Histoire Litt. de la France	24.25	26.05
Revue de Metaphysiquet de Morale	13.90	17.10
Sedimentary Geology	93.60	117.30
Separation Science	85.00	150.00
Social Science Research	32.50	40.00
Theatre Quarterly	30.00	30.00
Zeitschrift fur Allgemeine Wissenschaftstheorie	31.37	41.15
Zeitschrift fur anorg. & Alg. chemie	129.05	177.00
Total	$ 6,748.10	$ 8,241.23 22.1% Increase

It is discouraging to note the steady decline in volumes added annually to the library's collections since the beginning of the decade. This has continued even though acquisitions budgets have remained relatively stable. The current year's additions, estimated at 36,000 volumes, will be the lowest since the mid-sixties.

APPENDIX A
(revised)

ANALYSIS OF INCREASES IN THE
UWO LIBRARY BUDGET AND THE
COST OF MATERIALS



Increases in costs of materials purchased by the UWO Library System have been caused by inflation and by a weak Canadian dollar on the foreign exchange markets of the world. In recent years, the University's budget model has protected (for the most part) the Library System's acquisitions budget from inflationary pressures by building in an appropriate factor for inflation in the early stages of the budgetary process.

Since January 1, 1977, the drop in the value of the Canadian dollar has been of major proportions. Without offsetting adjustments to the acquisitions budget to compensate for the dollar's loss of purchasing power, increases in unit costs of foreign publications have resulted in large decreases in the number of items acquired.

Unit costs for 1978-79 and 1979-80 are based on inflationary factors for those years and continuing discounts at the present level.

The chart indicates that an item costing $100 in 1974-75 is expected to cost $227 in 1979-80, and that the budgetary process offsets $174 of this through application of inflationary factors. The difference of $53 is presently absorbed in the Library System budget through reductions in the ordering of discretionary materials (books, microforms, etc.)

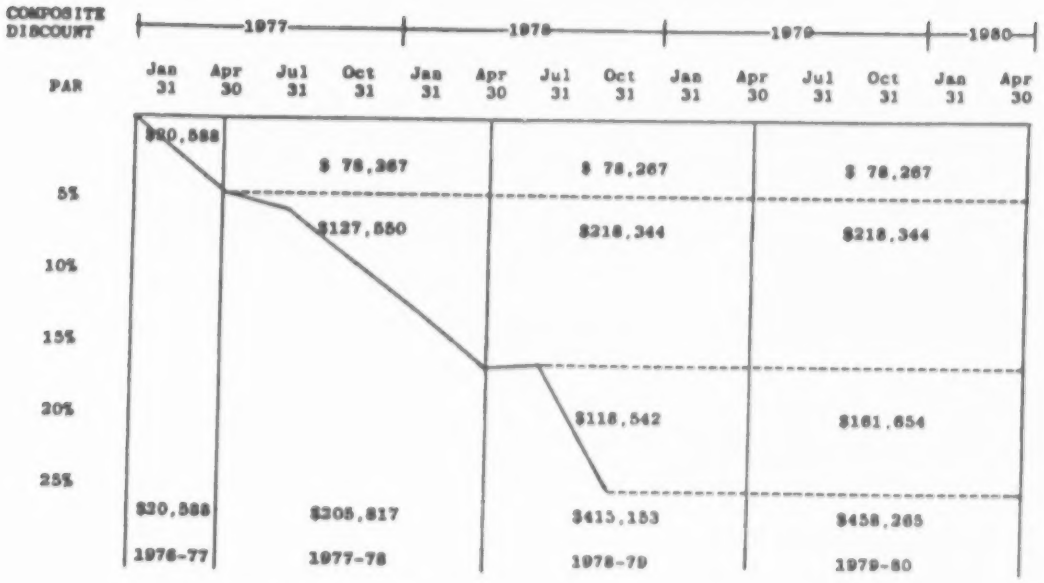
Other budget considerations such as reductions for budgetary deficits and reallocations are not reflected in this chart.

The following table traces the unit costs and inflationary factors (indexed to 1974-75 = 100) used in preparing the above chart.

Budget			Unit Costs	
Inflationary Factor (Provided in the UWO Budget Process)		Index	Actual Increase	Index
1974-75		100	$13.26	100
1975-76	12%	112	16.08	121
1976-77	11%	124	17.71	133
1977-78	12.5%	140	22.47	169
1978-79	13%	158	27.41	207
1979-80	10%	174	30.15	227

December 1978

ESTIMATE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE LOSS
ON LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS*



*ACQUISITIONS BUDGET $1,828,672

The above chart illustrates the impact of the decline in value of the Canadian dollar vis a vis major foreign currencies (from January 1, 1977 to October 31, 1978) on the Library System's acquisitions budget. The composite discount rate is plotted for the end of each quarter since January 1977, and the losses are shown in the appropriate sector for each fiscal year.

The major currencies used and the weighting factors are:

Canada	15%	Distribution
United States	50%	of
United Kingdom	25%	Library
France	3%	Purchases
West Germany	4%	
Switzerland	3%	

Historical foreign exchange rates were obtained from the Bank of Canada Review.

The losses are based on the current acquisitions budget (1978-79) and are expressed in constant 1978 dollars. The losses were calculated by applying the quarterly discount factor at three month intervals to one quarter of the acquisitions budget. If the composite discount rates of 25.06% continue throughout 1978-79 the loss will be $476,140

The above chart deals only with the foreign exchange factor. It does not attempt to deal with other budgetary considerations such as an unanticipated increase in inflation, budgetary deficits, or reductions resulting from reallocations made within the UWO budgetary process.

October 31, 1978

VI. Consequences of Foreign Exchange Losses on Library Acquisitions

Until the current fiscal year (1978-79), the UWO Library System has been able to absorb foreign exchange losses in its acquisitions budget, through reductions in the number of books purchased, without seriously jeopardizing the adequacy of its book collections to support the University's instructional and research programs. The additional devaluation of the Canadian dollar during 1978/79, however, will reduce the purchasing power of the acquisitions budget in 1979/80 by $160,000 or the equivalent of 8,000 book titles at an average cost of $20.00 per title, assuming that the dollar remains at its present value (October 31, 1978) during the forthcoming fiscal year (1979-80).

The major consequences of a further reduction of this kind and magnitude in the collections development program are two-fold. Under existing circumstances, the discrete purchase of books will fall to approximately 22,000 titles per year which is well below the annual rate of acquisitions required to maintain the book collections at an adequate level (i.e. 30,000 titles). Stated another way, if the rate of acquisition for new book titles falls to 22,000 per year, the library book collections will become substandard in their capacity to support the University's wide range of academic activities.

The second major consequence of currency devaluation is the rapidly growing imbalance in the acquisitions program between serials (periodical subscriptions and standing orders for non-magazine serials) which involves a continuing financial commitment from year to year, and books, which, for the most part, are discretely selected and ordered. So far, the costs of devaluation have been absorbed through reductions in the number of books purchased with results which have been described above. Reductions in the Library System's financial commitments for serial publications have not been made as yet for the following reasons:

1. The further devaluation of the dollar, during the current fiscal year (1978-79), occurred rapidly during the late summer and autumn of 1978.

2. The financial commitment for periodicals is based on an annual renewal of subscriptions.

3. The cancellations of subscriptions to periodicals and standing orders for non-magazine serials requires consultation with the various Faculties of the University.

Two courses of action have been taken to offset the deleterious impact of currency devaluation and to restore a suitable balance between serials and books in the University's library acquisitions program for 1979/80. First, the Library System's budget for the acquisition of library materials has been supplemented by a special grant (reallocation in terms of University priorities) of $99,000. Second, the list of serial publications acquired by the Libraries are currently being reviewed by faculty and library staff with a view to cancelling $55,000 in commitments for serial titles which are judged to have a low priority in support of the University's academic programs.

The University of Western Ontario
Library System

An UPDATE of the
Values of Major Foreign Currencies
in Canadian Dollars January 1, 1977,
October 31, 1978 and April 2, 1979

Currency	Jan. 1/77	Oct. 31/78	% Decline of Can. Dollar Since Jan./77	Apr. 2/79	% Decline of Can. Dollar Since Jan./77
U.S. Dollar	1.0092	1.1699	16	1.1573	15
British Pound	1.7173	2.4151	41	2.3925	39
French Franc	.2032	.2942	45	.2680	32
West German Mark	.4275	.6748	58	.6144	44
Swiss Franc	.4118	.7877	91	.6799	65
Italian Lira	.001158	.001478	28	.001375	19
Dutch Guilder	.4104	.6253	52	.5714	39
Spanish Peseta	.01477	.0173	17	.0171	16
Swedish Krona	.2448	.2854	17	.2645	8

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NOTE

Values given are Mid Market Rates in Canadian Funds, prepared by the Bank of Nova Scotia, and published in The Globe and Mail.

ANALYSES OF ECONOMIC TRENDS

Princeton University
May 1977

Appendix to: Report of the Special Committee on Library Acquisitions and Losses
Appendix III

Library Acquisition Trends

1. Net acquisition expenditures, in dollars, have shown a relatively smooth, steady growth over the period 69/70--76/77. The number of volumes accessioned annually has held remarkably constant at about 100,000 per annum. The average price per volume increased from about $10 in 69/70 to $17.50 in 75/76. With respect to these gross measures (net dollars, net volumes) there is no statistical sign of drastic deterioration. However, more detailed signals suggest that there has been a gradual, long-term decline in certain areas, and a more recent sharp decline that is widespread. Concerning the latter, the annual increment in titles added (as distinct from volumes accessioned) has lately undergone a sharp decrease: from 69/70 through 74/75 the figure fluctuated mildly around 70,000 titles per annum; in 75/76, and anticipated for 76/77, the figure dropped to about 54,000 per annum. A rough measure of the effect is provided by the ratio of total acquisition expenditures to titles added. This cost per title, as we shall call it, grew smoothly from 69/70 to 74/75, then jumped in 75/76 from the extrapolated expectation of $23.50 to the recorded figure of $33.12.

   In the main what this reflects is a sudden shift in allocation from books to serials, necessitated by a pressing need to maintain serials purchases in the face of sharp increases in serials costs. The fraction of expenditures devoted to serials grew rather slowly - from 0.29 in 69/70 to 0.35 in 74/75; it then jumped sharply to 0.46 in 75/76 (the anticipated value for 76/77 remains high, at 0.44). Correspondingly, the 76/77 anticipated expenditure for books (as opposed to serials) lags substantially behind expectations based on the trends of earlier years. There is no secure basis for a quantitative assessment of this lag, but rough extrapolations suggest a current shortfall of at least $200,000 per annum for book acquisitions.

2. A more detailed inspection of allocations reveals that two major departments of the University, history and English and American Literature, have experienced long-term declines in their fractional allotments. To bring this out we group dollar expenditures in five categories: (1) history (h); (2) other social sciences (S.S.); (3) English and American Literature (e); (4) other humanities (H); (5) natural sciences

and engineering (S). The fate of history and English is revealed by comparison of each with its divisional complement, i.e., revealed by the ratios h/S.S. and e/H. The data are summarized in Fig. 3b. Between 69/70 and 76/77 the ratio h/S.S. decreased from 0.62 to 0.31 - a factor of two! Over the same period e/H decreased from 0.59 to 0.24 - a factor of two-and-a-half!

3. Figure 3a displays the expenditures assigned to all University divisions. It should be noted that this sum lies below the total library expenditures, some funds not being allocated to divisions. The difference has varied from year to year, in the range $200,000 - $400,000. Figure 3a also displays the fraction of total expenditures assigned to other social sciences, to other humanities, and to natural sciences and engineering. It is evident that both the humanities division (excluding English) and the natural science and engineering divisions have received a growing fraction of divisional allotments, whereas the social sciences division (excluding history) has undergone a gradual relative decline. These trends are brought out in another way in Fig. 4, which displays the ratios S.S./S and H/S ("other" social sciences, "other" humanities, relative to the natural sciences and engineering). One sees that the other humanities grew slowly with respect to natural science from 69/70 to 74/75, a substantial drop having set in for 75/76. As for the social sciences, the ratio S.S./S was especially large (value 1.5) in 69/70, 70/71. It then levelled off at the value 1.0 for the four year period 71/72 - 74/75 and has since decreased to 0.75 for 76/77. It seems probable that the recent decreases in H/S and S.S./S reflect not so much a relative decrease in title acquisitions as a sharp increase in book costs for the natural sciences and engineering.

4. It has been suggested that several other departments may have suffered along with history and English; namely, East Asian Studies, Slavic, Geology, Latin American Studies, and History of Science. The East Asian Studies allocations have fluctuated widely, but no recent decreasing trend is obvious. Slavic and Geology both decreased between 70/71 and 72/73 but the fractional allocations have held relatively steady since. Latin American Studies has maintained a relatively steady fractional allocation since 69/70. History of Science has undergone a decrease since the peak year 71/72.

Summary:

Among major departments within the University, history and English have each suffered substantial long-term declines relative to their divisional complements. Other imbalances among departments and divisional groups are less evident, at least as measured by impersonal dollar figures. In totality, owing to an increasing proportion of expenditures devoted to serials, net book expenditures have not kept pace with inflation and general growth of scholarly activity. The lag here in some part reflects the decline in the relative status of history and English. Indeed, if these two departments were to be restored to the relative levels prevailing in 69/70, 70/71, this would call for an increment of about $200,000 in the current rate of expenditures. The lag in Library expenditures in other fields has not yet been precisely determined, but it has been conservatively estimated at another $30,000,. making a total short-fall of $230,000 for 1977/78.

[S. B. Treiman]

Appendix IV

Retrospective Acquisitions
History: The Dreyfus Affair

It remains -- if only as an indication of the extent to which our history collections are in need of retrospective filling in, even in the case of an affair of this importance and of this recent date -- to mention some of the source material concerning the Affair which we have not yet acquired. To name only the more important, we lack both the beginning and end of the judicial proceedings which are among the most basic primary sources: namely, the two volumes of the proceedings of Zola's trial and the three volumes of the text of the second set of hearings of the Court of Appeal (the latter, being the last public investigation of the case, is regarded as of crucial importance). We lack the last four volumes of Reinach's history (which, since Reinach was one of the chief Dreyfusite leaders, provides a great deal of first-hand information on the doings of the Dreyfusites which is not available elsewhere). Neither we nor the Center for Research Libraries have L'Aurore, Le Siècle or L'Eclair for this period. We lack Dreyfus's Souvenirs et correspondance and the two books published in 1898 and 1901 by Esterhazy in which the latter gives his version of the events in which he was involved. We also lack the original German text of the recollections relative to the Affair of the German military attaché with whom Dreyfus was accused of dealings, Max von Schwartzkoppen. (We do have a French translation, but the exact German terms used are often crucial; fortunately, Thalheimer quotes a good deal of Schwartzkoppen's German.) Finally, the task of establishing the full extent of the lacunae in our still meager collection of Dreyfusiana is made difficult by the fact that we lack Paul Desachy's 1905 Bibliographie de l'Affaire Dreyfus (which lists 728 items).

[K. Woody]

Appendix IV

History of Science: The Comet of 1577

An idea of the extent of the lacunae in our collections can be obtained from an example taken from the history of astronomy in the key period of Brahe, Kepler and Galileo. (I chose this subject only because I happened to have a comprehensive bibliography on a matter in that area on my shelves.) Of the 108 works on the comet of 1577 listed in C. D. Hellman's 1944 work on the subject we lack 99 (91.7 per cent); five of the nine we do have are modern reprints (and four of these are in Dreyer's nineteenth century edition of the works of Brahe, of which we only recently were lucky enough to obtain the first volume). Admittedly, this is an example taken from the relatively new discipline of the history of science and from a period before Princeton was founded. But reproductions of almost all of the works we lack can now--since the advent of xerography--be obtained in sturdily bound volumes and on durable paper for much less than the originals would cost. This is not, moreover, the only sort of place where we are weak. It was a student of Professor Stone who found that we lacked the collected works of the leading figure in the controversies leading to the English Revolution, Archbishop William Laud. We also lacked until recently the works of the greatest of the Renaissance popes, the humanist Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini (Pius II). In the Scriptores in folio series of the Monumenta Germaniae Historica (the German equivalent of the English "Rolls Series") we lacked two of the thirty volumes until Kraus recently reprinted them. I have only recently discovered--to my great discomfort, since I know of no reprint plans--that our collection of the Italian equivalent of these series, the "new Muratori," has a great many holes in it. (As a matter of fact, we had no copy of Cipolla's index to Muratori's Antiquities until it showed up on an Italian dealer's list in 1970.) These are all basic works, some of them indispensable source materials, which libraries much smaller than Princeton would be expected to have--and which scholars here have had to obtain, in the past, by interlibrary loan or, failing that, by the slow, uncertain and expensive process of locating libraries that have the works wanted and asking them to microfilm them--or, failing that, by visits to other libraries.

Our deficiencies in less "standard" works are perhaps even more serious, since works of less general interest are bound to be absent in greater numbers. For the nineteenth century and the first few decades of the twentieth I have found that we usually lack almost a third of the books I check in out-of-print dealers' catalogues. (There is a good deal of variation here, of course, depending on the language

involved: in English, we might lack no more than a quarter or less; in Italian, on the other hand, about a half.)

In short, while I have been trying to keep current acquisitions up to their past level, I have had to sacrifice part of our customary retrospective buying to do it; this means that we are failing to acquire many works which we undoubtedly need and are making little progress in the needed "catching-up" acquisition which we should be doing.

[A. Wainwright]

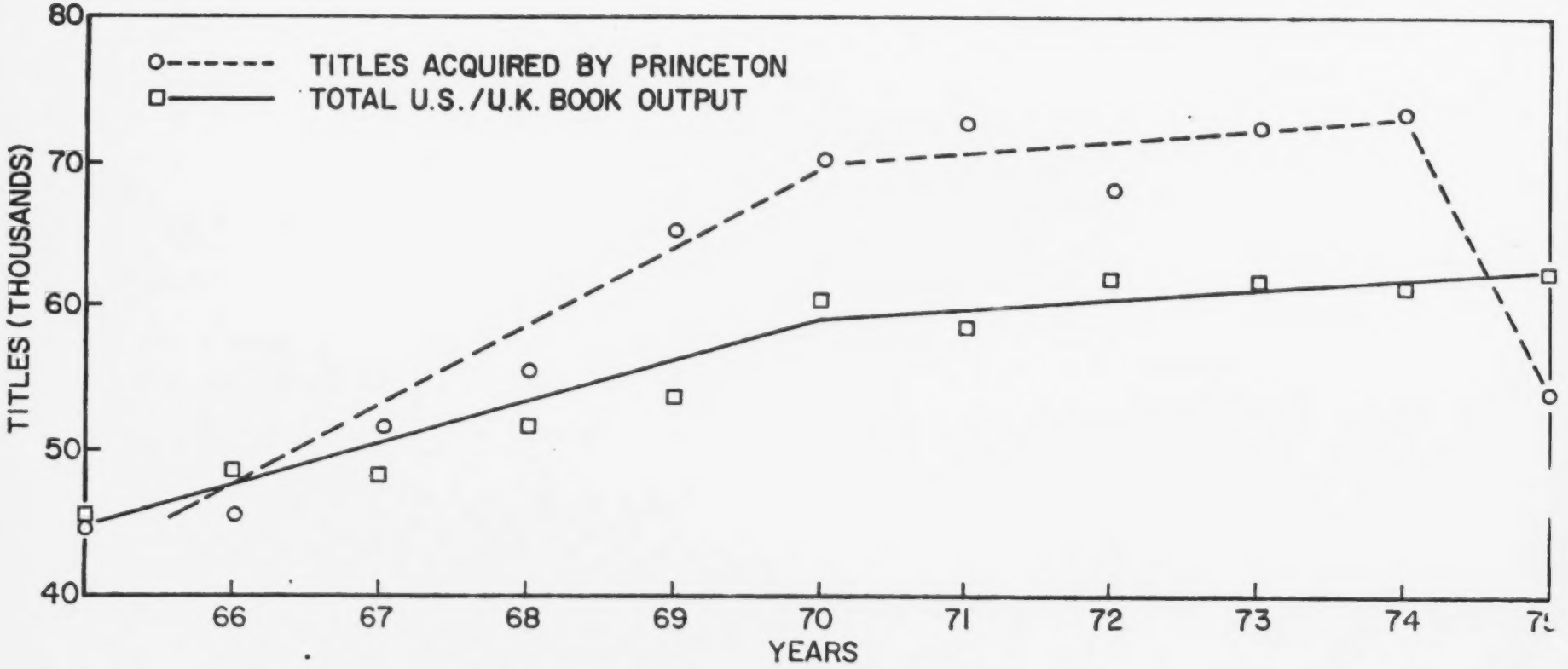
Appendix IV

English

Although it is difficult to generalize on the basis of individual experiences, reports of dissatisfaction with the holdings in Firestone Library have become so numerous in recent years that one can no longer doubt the seriousness of the situation. A survey of English Department members disclosed a number of instances where the inadequacies of Firestone have affected both scholarship and teaching. One member of the Department reported that he is "so often frustrated when trying to find recent books in the field of early American literature and religion" that he is now turning to the Seminary Library and other libraries before even consulting Firestone. Another has discovered that we do not have up-to-date sets of the standard editions of American writers now being produced under government sponsorship (NEH) by major university presses. He cites the Ohio State edition of Hawthorne, the Northwestern edition of Melville, the Harvard edition of Emerson's notebooks and journals, and the California edition of Mark Twain.

One English Department member who is planning a book on Ibsen discovered that the two standard studies from the 1940s were apparently not purchased at that time, and have not been picked up through retrospective buying. In two important recent studies, whole chapters have been ripped out. The Library owns two copies of the standard Ibsen biography, but one is missing. There is little sign of active buying in recent years in the crucial area of continental Ibsen criticism.

[A. W. Litz]



U.S./U.K. BOOK OUTPUT AND PRINCETON ACQUISITION HISTORY

FIG.1

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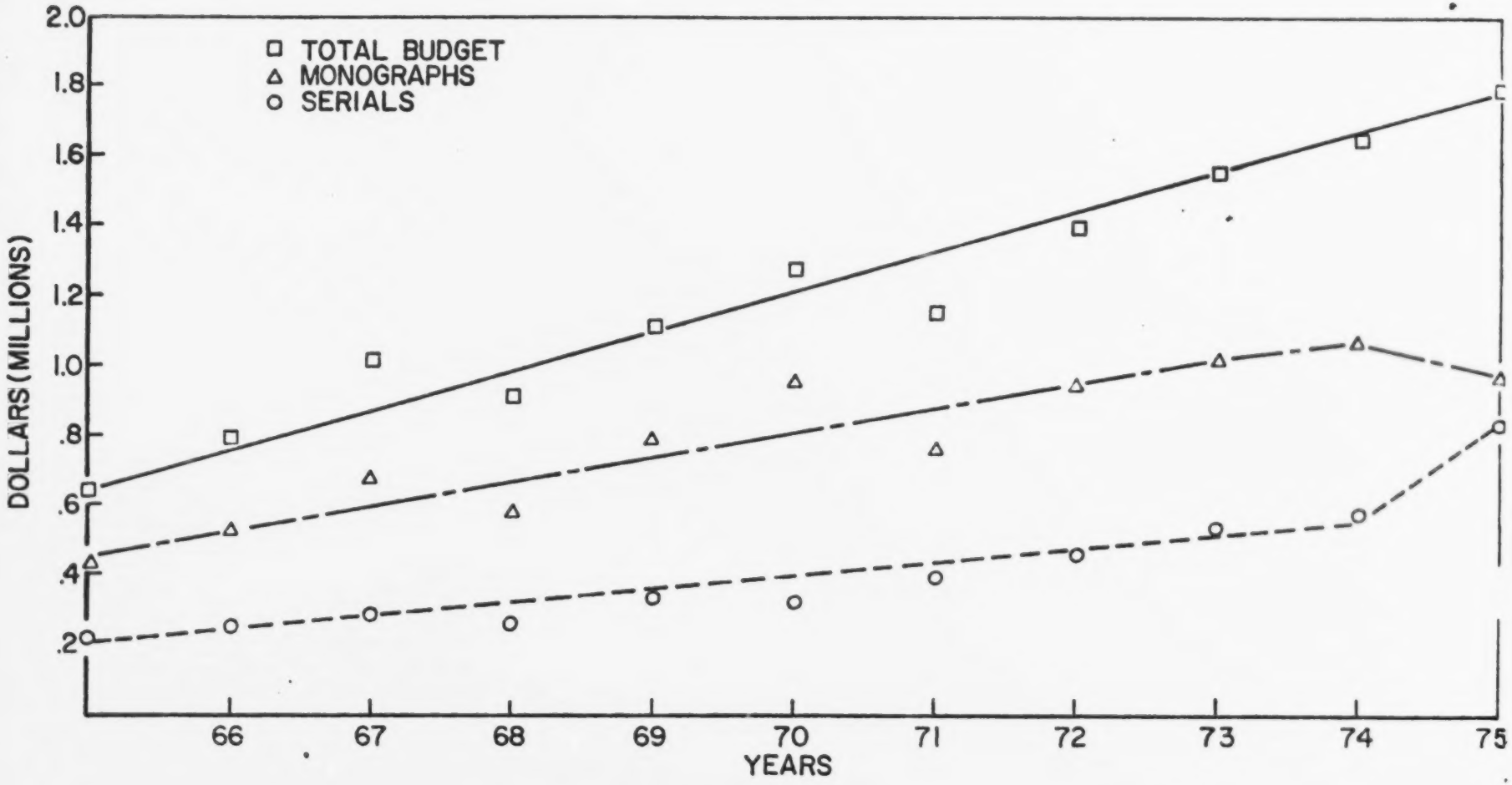
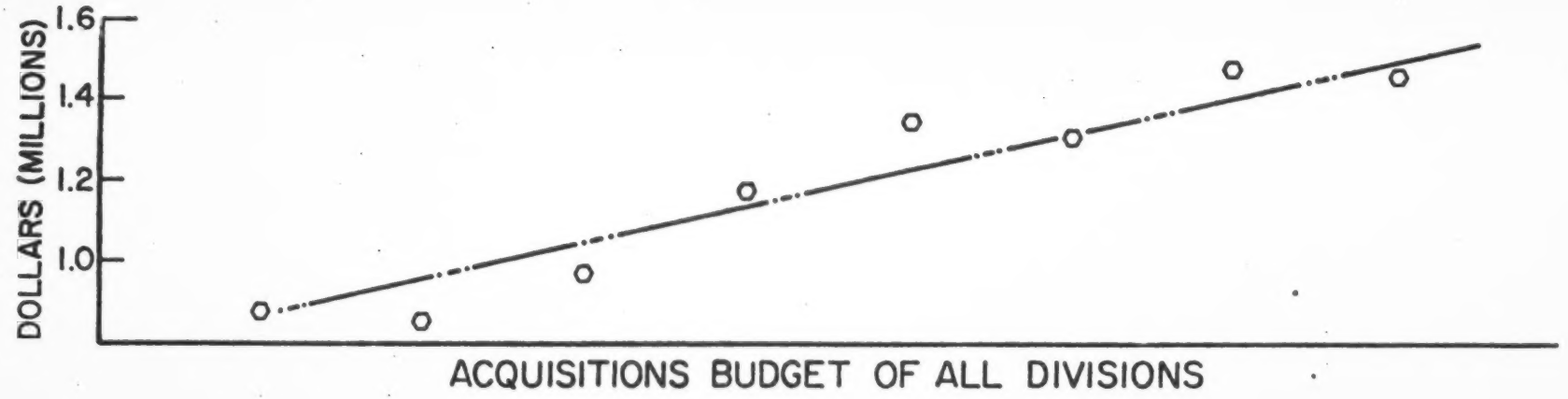
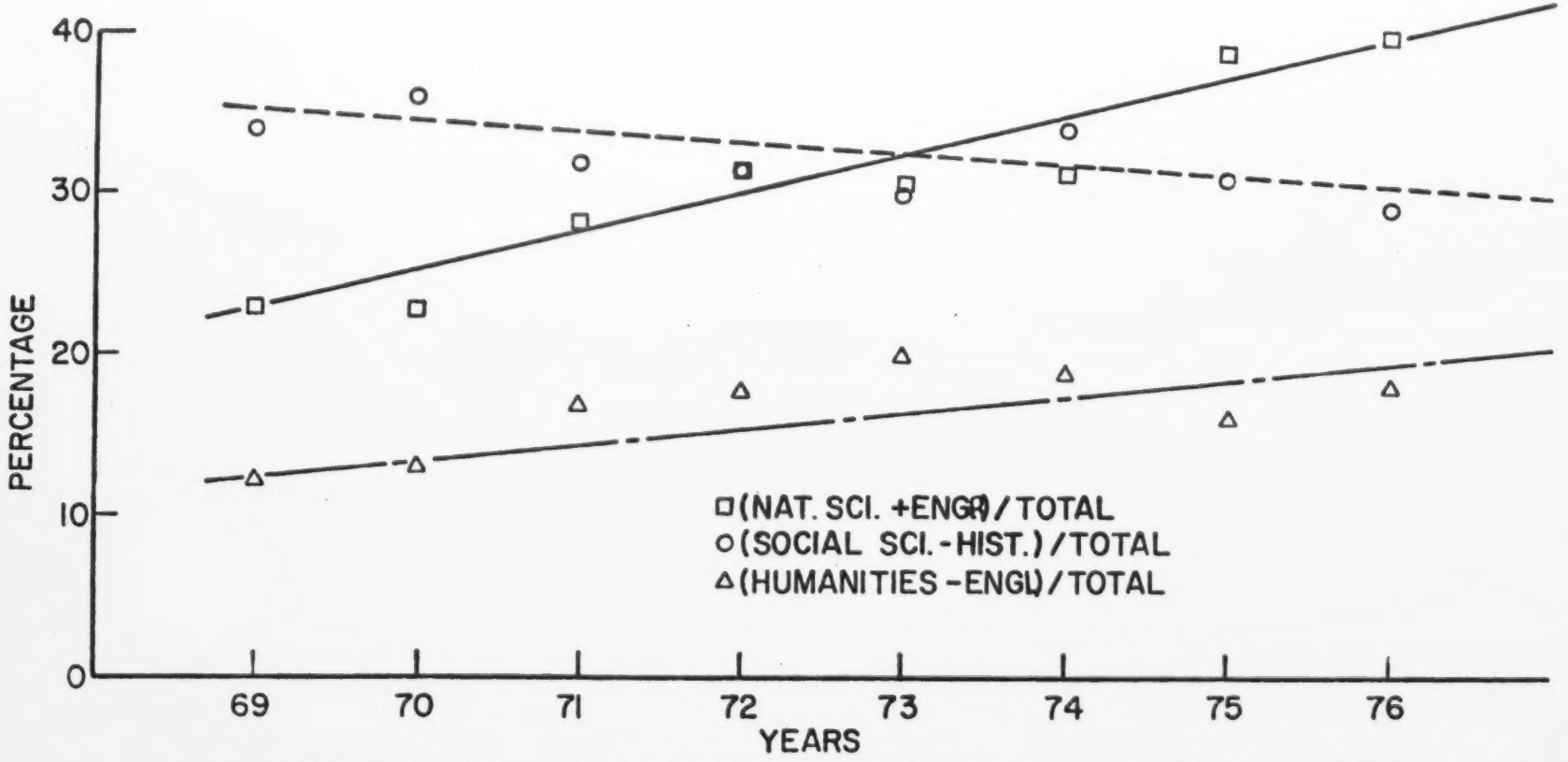


ACQUISITIONS BUDGET

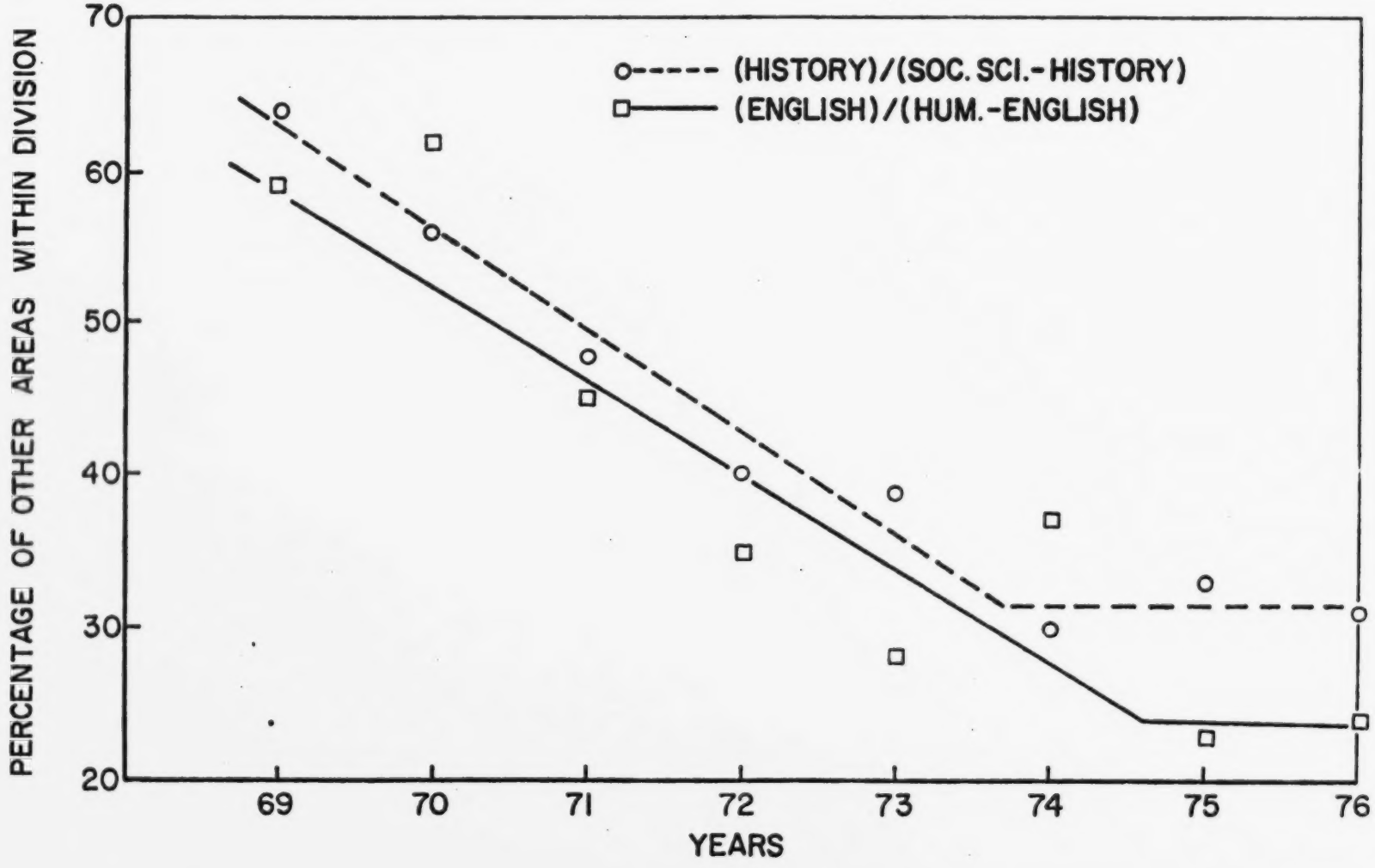
FIG. 2



ACQUISITIONS BUDGET OF ALL DIVISIONS



DIVISIONAL PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DIVISIONAL BUDGET
(HISTORY AND ENGLISH REMOVED FROM THEIR DIVISION)



PERFORMANCE OF HISTORY AND ENGLISH WITH RESPECT TO THEIR DIVISION

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The University Library Book Funds: An Analysis of Economic Trends and the Allocation of University Resources

The effect of inflation on the costs of books, journals, and other library materials has been described in a series of studies by the University Library beginning in 1972. Using a base period of 1967-1969, the average annual increase in these costs has been 13 per cent. The principle that an annual increase in the book funds of comparable dimensions is necessary to sustain the quality of the collections of the University of Michigan Libraries has received general acceptance, and the University has attempted to respond to the need expressed in these analyses.

The University Library this year again faces pressures both chronic and acute which place unusual stress on the level of funding available for acquisitions. While the information explosion continues unabated, worldwide inflation has hit the publishing industry particularly hard, and the dramatic decline of the dollar on the international exchange in recent months has eroded the purchasing power of book budgets even further. The University Library must meet the added challenge of maintaining its status as an outstanding research collection while still recovering from the 20.8 per cent cut in the book budget in 1977/78.

I. PREVIOUS ALLOCATION LEVELS

Book-fund allocations in recent years reflect an effort to keep pace with inflation in meeting the University's research needs. Through fiscal year 1977, increases were as follows:

	Appropriated Funds	Year-end Funds	Total
1972/73	$ 835,000	$100,000	$ 935,000
1973/74	1,070,000	---	1,070,000
1974/75	1,167,000	175,000	1,342,000
1975/76	1,244,833	475,000	1,719,833
1976/77	1,244,833	688,792	1,933,625

for 1977/78, however, the allocation was sharply reduced to a level 20.8 per cent below the previous year:

	Appropriated Funds	Year-end Funds	Total
1977/78	$1,282,075	$250,000	$1,532,075

The allocation for 1978/79 has been set at:

1978/79	$1,657,075	$500,000	$2,157,075

This represents an increase of $624,000 or 40.8 per cent over the level of 1977/78. However, the increase over the level of two years ago, in 1976/77, is only 11.6 per cent, during a period when the rate of inflation continues to eliminate some 13 per cent of the purchasing power of the book funds each year.

II. INFLATION

Rising costs of publication have kept book and journal prices increasing at a rate much higher than for many other commodities in an already inflationary world economy.

U. S. Publications

Government figures show a 44 per cent decline in the purchasing power of the dollar between 1967 and 1977. At the same time, price index figures from the Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information (Table A, Appendix) show a significantly higher rise in the prices of U. S. hardcover books and periodicals.

1. Periodicals

In the base period, the average reported periodical price was $8.66; by 1977, the cost was $24.59. This represents a 184 per cent price increase for the period. The average price increase in 1977 was nine per cent, following a 12.9 per cent increase in the previous year. In a study of 1978 prices completed in July 1978, an increase of 12.2 per cent over the previous year was found.

For individual periodicals, the price increases can be staggering, as these examples show:

Title	1971	1978	% Increase
Code of Federal Regulations	175.00	400.00	129
Diabetologia	34.00	126.00	265
Electronics Letters	48.00	166.00	246
Ergonomics	34.00	130.00	282
N. Y. Times (Daily-Sunday)	85.00	145.00	70
Journal of Chromatography	216.00	1003.90	365
Journal of Fish Biology	20.00	119.50	498
Journal of Nuclear Materials	151.00	546.10	262
Chemical Abstracts & Indexes	1450.00	3700.00	153

Inflationary periodical costs have had serious implications for libraries. In scientific and technical fields particularly, journal publication is a primary medium of research communication and every year the quantity of worthwhile material which scholars and researchers must consult increases. An institution of the stature of the University cannot afford to do without these resources, but can hardly afford to keep up with them. To further complicate matters, the variable year-end funds which constitute a sizeable part of the book budget are one-time grants which cannot be committed for ongoing subscriptions. Since some 50 per cent of the total book budget (and up to 90 per cent of some divisional library funds) must go to maintain serial subscriptions, this places heavy stress on the portion of the budget set by continuing appropriation.

2. Monographs

As the Bowker Annual figures show, the average American hardcover book has risen in price from $8.77 in 1967/69 to $18.03 in 1977. This represents an increase of 105 per cent for eight years, and 10.5 per cent from the preceding year.

When analyzed by category (Table B, Appendix), the figures illustrate a phenomenon which has served further to diminish the Library's purchasing power. Traditionally, books in medicine, science, and technology (in all of which areas the Library collects heavily) have borne high prices, and their costs over the last eight years have shown high increases--74 per cent, 88 per cent, and 75 per cent respectively. But what is particularly striking is the

comparative pricing increases in recent years for fiction, literature, poetry, and drama, which were previously less expensive and for which price increases were moderate. Over the past decade they have shown cost increases of 110 per cent, 105 per cent, and 135 per cent respectively. Because the University Library also collects heavily in these areas, this has placed further pressure on limited funds.

Foreign Publications

Since as much as 40 per cent of the book budget is spent for foreign publications, high rates of inflation abroad have had significant impact. In England, Bowker Annual figures show a 145 per cent price increase for the average book over the eight year period, with inflation rates of 26 per cent and 18 per cent for the last two years alone. The University Library's French and German blanket orders provide particularly good inflation indexes, since they reflect costs experienced for actual books purchased rather than national publication patterns.

Index of Cost Increases for
Titles Received on Blanket Order

	1974-75 Cost	1975-76 Cost Increase		1976-77 Cost Increase		1977-78 Cost Increase		1974-78 Increase
France	$ 7.51	$ 9.59	28%	$12.49	30%	$12.33	-1%	64%
Germany	$12.84	$14.66	14%	$15.88	8%	$20.50	29%	60%

As shortages of energy and raw materials continue there is little doubt that inflation, especially in the more industrialized countries, will continue to make foreign books increasingly more costly.

III. IMPLICATIONS OF INFLATION

The Bowker Annual indexes can be used to suggest the level of funding needed in 1977/78 to match the purchasing power of the book fund allocation in 1969/70.

	Monograph Expenditures	Periodical Expenditures	Total
Base period (1969/70)	$ 712,082	474,722	1,186,804
Inflation Factor (Percent)	105	184	
Projected level (1977/78)	$1,459,768	1,348,210	2,807,978

The actual allocation for 1977/78 was $1,532,075, which was $1,275,903 or 45.4 per cent below the projection. The allocation of $2,157,075 for 1978/79 increases the book funds to a level above that of two years ago, but this moderate improvement must be considered in terms of the continuing high rate of inflation and the long-term loss in purchasing power.

The Bowker figures pertain only to current American publications, and none of the scales cited above can fully reflect the University Library's needs for an ever-varying combination of materials current and retrospective, foreign and domestic, monographic and periodical, in all formats. The record of the experience of past years in the University Library, however, gives some basis for estimating future inflationary trends. The following table divides the total expenditure per year by the number of purchased volumes (of whatever publication date, country, or format) to indicate the average cost per volume:

Year	Cost per Volume	Volumes Purchased	Expenditures
1967/68-1969/70	$ 8.40	141,359	$1,186,804
1970/71	10.62	126,712	1,346,089
1971/72	11.52	94,088	1,094,201
1972/73	11.80	100,137	1,181,318
1973/74	13.45	94,915	1,267,854
1974/75	15.40	97,928	1,508,889
1975/76	17.14	99,845	1,711,484
1976/77	19.72	99,087	1,953,804
1977/78	20.48	86,409	1,769,928

Thus the University Library has faced an inflationary 144 per cent increase in the average cost of the materials it has acquired over the last eight years. Significantly, the Library purchased an average of 141,359

volumes per year in the base period, compared to only 86,409 in 1977/78--a drop of 38.8 per cent.

IV. CURRENCY FLUCTUATION

To the effect of inflation on prices for foreign publications must be added the serious implications of a depreciation of the American dollar on the international exchange. Thus, the purchasing power of the book funds is decreased not only by general inflationary trends in the prices of publications but also by depreciation of currency values. While the list prices of foreign books rose due to inflation, the real cost rose even higher after conversion to American dollars. The graph in Table C (Appendix), derived from a study of invoices processed in the University Library, shows the depreciation of the dollar in relation to British, French, German, and Japanese currencies over an 18-month period. A similar examination of currency conversion rates used by foreign vendors showed a rapid decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar from July 1977 to July 1978:

Decrease in Value of U.S. Dollar During 1977/78

Britain	11 per cent
France	12 per cent
Germany	14 per cent
Japan	40 per cent

Economic forecasts suggest that the rate of currency depreciation will abate only gradually, if at all, in the near future. Substantial losses in purchasing power have already occurred, and more can be expected. The rate of depreciation has been so rapid that librarians must allow some leeway not only for the frequent increases in list price between announcement and publication, but also for further drops in the conversion rate between the times of ordering and receipt.

V. EFFECT OF DECREASED ALLOCATION IN 1977/78

The sharp cut in the book budget in 1977/78 presented a serious challenge to efforts to acquire the books and journals needed by students, faculty, and research staff. The expensive sets needed for quality reference service

sometimes represent so large an expenditure that other necessary purchases must be sacrificed if they are to be bought. Similarly, the distorting effect on purchases of monographs of the runaway price increases for serial subscriptions must be balanced against the fact that serials are the chief distribution agent for much of the scientific and technical literature. Last year's decrease forced the University Library to cancel 1,046 journal subscriptions, and the effects of this loss are incalculable. Yet another problem arises if, for example, purchases of literary works are deferred. Because these titles go out of print very quickly, it is difficult to acquire those of proven worth later, on the out-of-print market, and it is a far more expensive solution which may lead to significant gaps in the collection.

VI. CONCLUSION

All these factors have combined to place the Library in the difficult position of balancing increasing needs against limited resources and rising costs. The University Library has already strained selectivity to the limit in its effort to restore its losses, meet current scholarly requirements, and maintain its high standards. A comprehensive and suitably funded collection is essential to the tradition of excellence in teaching and research long established at the University of Michigan.

September 14, 1978

TABLE A

Average Price Per Volume of U.S. Hardcover Books

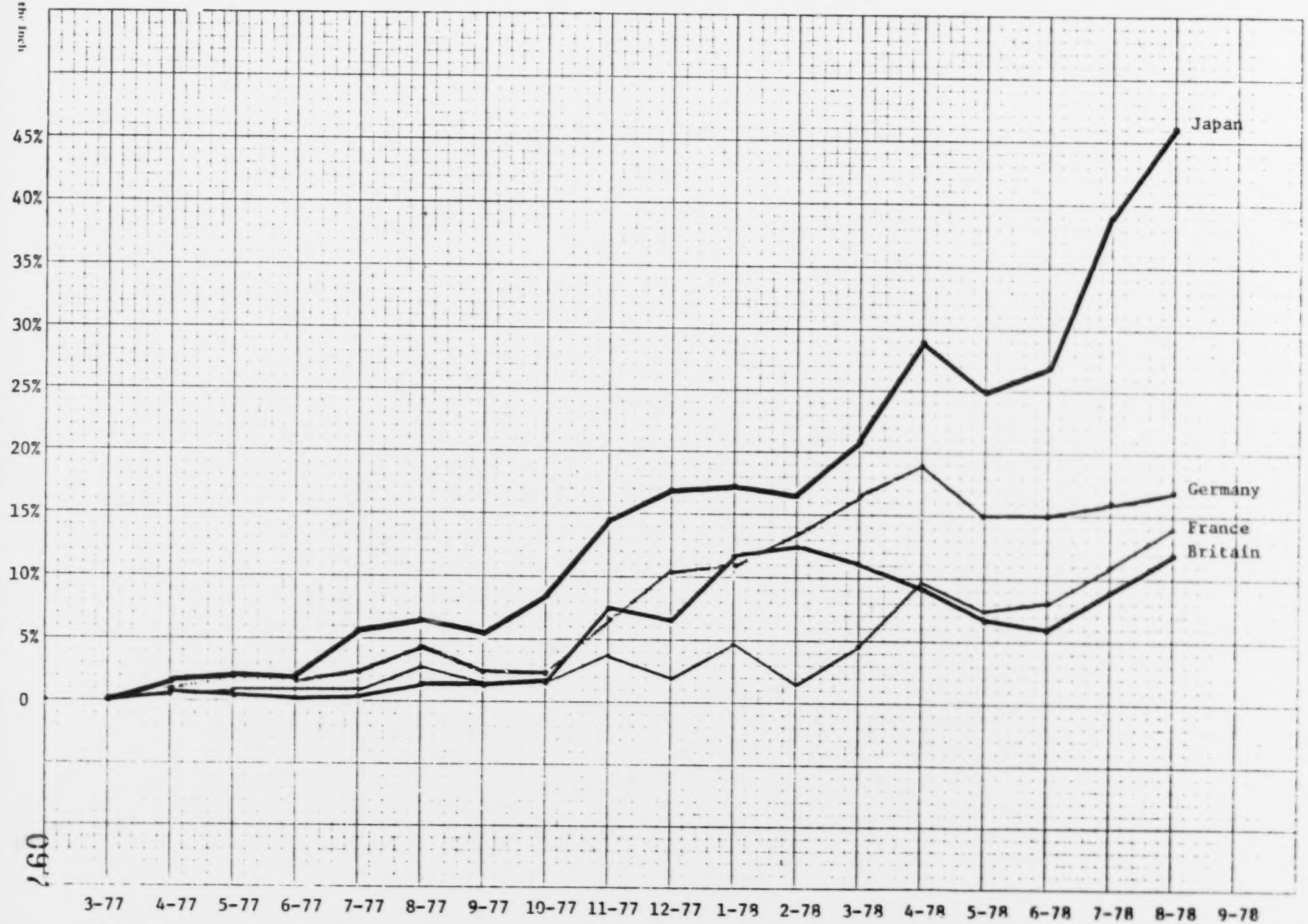
	1967-1969 Average Price	1970 Average Price	1971 Average Price	1972 Average Price	1973 Average Price	1974 Average Price	1975 Average Price	1976 Average Price	1977 Average Price
Hardcover Books	$8.77	$11.66	$13.25	$12.00	$12.20	$14.09	$16.19	$16.32	$18.03
Periodicals	8.66	10.41	11.66	13.23	16.20	17.71	19.94	22.52	24.59

TABLE B

Average Price Per Volume of U.S. Hardcover Books,
By Category

	1967/69	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Medical	13.15	17.58	16.19	15.92	18.92	22.15	23.43	22.95
Science	12.95	15.94	16.05	17.34	20.83	22.81	23.95	23.35
Technical	13.08	15.28	16.11	15.38	17.74	19.66	20.47	22.95
Fiction	4.80	5.98	6.47	7.37	7.43	8.31	9.87	10.07
Literature	7.41	11.43	12.03	11.48	12.63	14.89	14.65	15.19
Poetry-Drama	5.72	9.15	10.62	10.50	9.93	10.76	12.41	13.43

PER CENT INCREASE IN VALUE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES BEGINNING MARCH, 1977



09/60

Contains:
Major Findings
Introduction
Conclusions

Stanford University

Survey of Library Material Expenditures At Stanford University Libraries

October, 1976

Frederick C. Lynden
Asst. Chief of the
Acquisition Department

MAJOR FINDINGS

Price Trends

1. Approximately twenty percent of the library's book expenditures were used to purchase current English language titles and prices in this area have increased an average of 7.53 percent compounded per year for the last eight years. This compares with an average increase of 7.54 percent last year. The price increases for monographs are holding steady, remaining close to eight percent compounded annually for the past four years.

2. Sixty-two percent of the materials purchased by the library are foreign language titles; prices in this area have also continued to rise, showing an increase of 12.23 percent per annum compounded for German titles, 12.93 percent per annum compounded for French titles, and 12.33 percent per annum compounded for Italian titles. Since 1972/73 when we began to purchase Latin American titles directly from Latin America, there has been a price increase of 23.4 percent per annum compounded for Latin American titles.

3. About 37.1 percent of the library's expenditures this year went for current subscriptions and back-sets. This compares with about 36.4 percent during the 1974/75 period. A sample of serial prices showed an average compounded increase per annum of 10.5 to 14.9 percent for different types of serials over the past nine years.

4. Government documents which were added to this study two years ago represent another sector of library materials which is rising in price at an impressive rate--a rate which is higher than for published serials and monographs. Prices increased in a range from 1 percent to 158 percent for document monographs and from -32 percent to 75 percent for document serials. Another important factor in the document cost rise is the change in depository arrangements from supply of documents free of charge to an annual fee. The library can no longer rely on its depository status to insure the free acquisition of a majority of its documents.

Publishing Changes

1. During the past year, book production in the United States decreased by 3.6 percent. Publishers' Weekly reported 39,372 titles published in the U.S. during 1974 as compared to 40,846 in the previous year but only 1.4 percent less than the 1973 production of 39,951 titles. "At the same time, prices for books sold at retail were up sharply: 15 percent in 1975 for the average hardcover, almost 20 percent for the average trade paperback, and 14 percent for the average mass market paperback."[1]

2. Manufacturing and paper costs are continuing to rise forcing the prices of books up. For example, "the[manufacturing] cost of a typical hardcover trade book has risen 60 percent in the last ten years,"[2] and there are predictions that cost will go up another 50 to 60 percent by 1980.[3] Paper price increases averaging 8 percent to 10 percent are likely over the next 12 months.[4] However, as an antidote to these problems, industry leaders are urging publishers to consider more standard formats, i.e., uniform size books with uniform typeface. Other suggestions by short-run book manufacturers included computer composition systems, adhesive binding for hardcover books, use of synthetic cover materials, use of less expensive groundwood papers, and special presses.

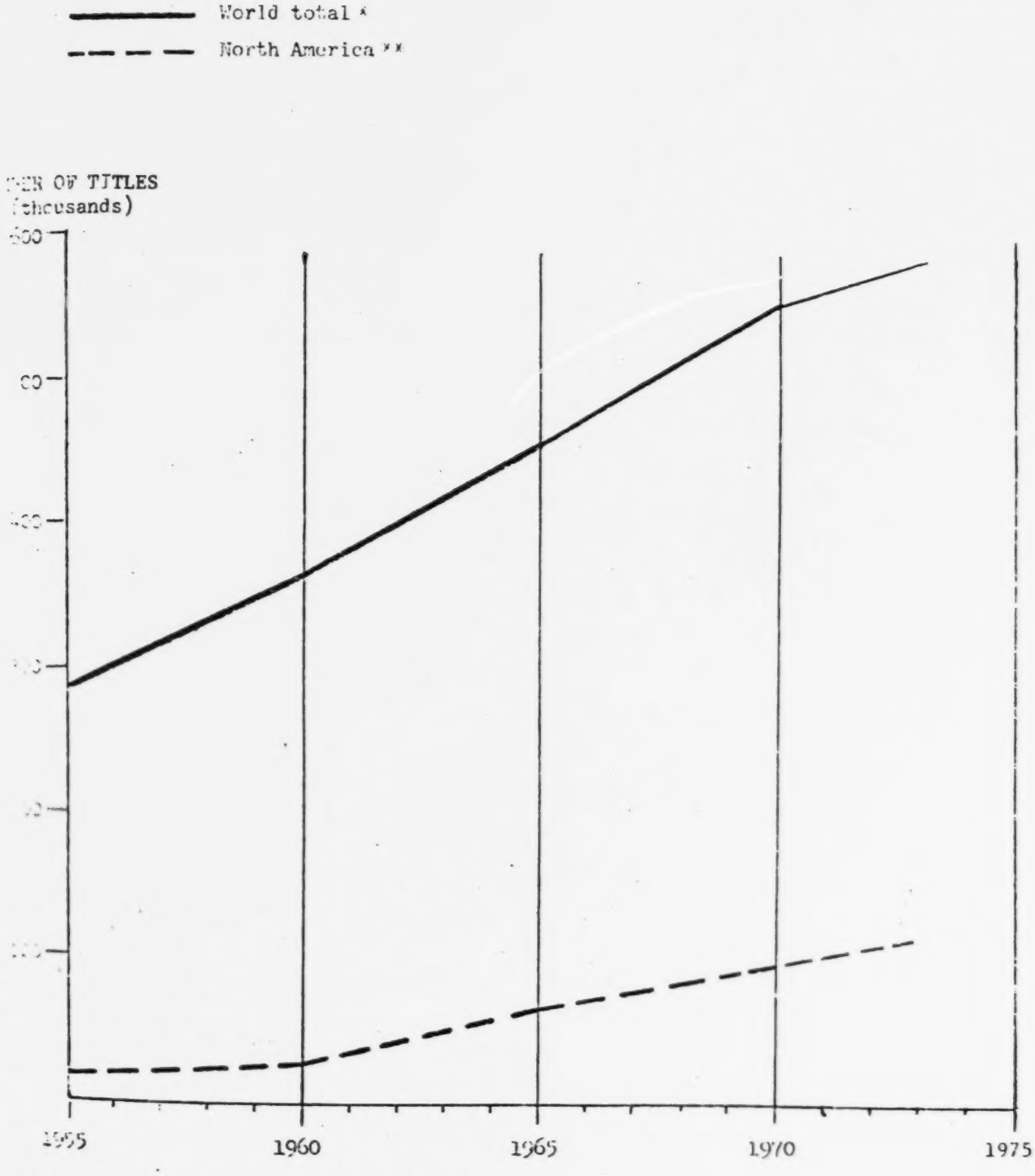
3. British publishers' 1975 output was at an all time peak in 1975 after reaching the lowest point since WWII last year.[5] It was also indicated that 1976 will not be as high a production year for British publishing. The prices of British books were also at a peak. "Last year the price of British books registered the biggest single increase in living memory, and probably the biggest ever."[6] The university presses from England (Cambridge and Oxford) had the highest average price of any university press purchases at Stanford.

4. World book production increased by 19,000 titles in one year, from 561,000 in 1972 to 580,000 in 1973, the latest year in which figures are available.[7] The library's share continues as in the past. It is difficult to project what this will mean in dollars, but Stanford selects between six and eight percent of the materials currently published and must continue to do so for teaching and research needs. Figures from UNESCO for the years 1968, 1969, 1970 indicate that the compound growth rate has increased from 4.2 percent (1955-67) to 4.4 percent (1955-70). The chart on the next page compares North American book production during the period, 1955-73, and gives some idea of the rate of growth of world production.

09

ESTIMATED

WORLD BOOK PRODUCTION



* [illegible]% compound growth rate

** [illegible]% compound growth rate

Source: Statistical Yearbook, UNESCO, 1971

INTRODUCTION

In order to assist in the budgeting process the Provost has asked the University Libraries to undertake an ongoing study of book buying. The objective of the study was to determine the extent to which the cost of obtaining scholarly publications was increasing and the degree to which the volume of scholarly publications grows annually. In other words, if the total scholarly publications of the world in one year constitute a pie, what consistent slice of the pie would Stanford need to acquire in order to remain a viable and effective research library.

For assistance in forecasting library needs we turned to Professor William Spurr of the Stanford Graduate School of Business, now deceased, who kindly consented to help us in this project. We also spoke with Mr. Robert Frase, formerly an economist with the Association of American Publishers, who compiled the price index for Publishers' Weekly. Both of these experts agreed that the only feasible means of forecasting book prices is through a projection of the trend line of past price increases. Professor Spurr felt that though the trend line projection would provide only a crude instrument for forecasting, any attempt at a more sophisticated approach would be unrealistic due to the complexity of the variables and would result in only very limited improvements in accuracy.

In comparing the changes in prices from year to year we recognize the significant disparity in the annual computations, thus drawing into question the validity of the multi-year averages. It is difficult to adequately explain these wide variations but we feel the trends are reasonably accurate. Unfortunately, even perfect knowledge of the past tells us little about the future and this is particularly true of the book industry. The following, we believe, is at least something to rely on for budgeting projections for one or two years ahead.

This study reports on average prices actually paid by the Stanford University Libraries for three kinds of material: English language books, foreign language books, and serials. Part A of the study, representing current English language book expenditures, covers approximately 12 percent of the library materials budget. Parts B and C, including current foreign language book expenditures and serial expenditures respectively, represent about another 38 percent of the budget. Part D, on the costs of government documents, was researched and written by Sandra Korn, Chief of the Government Documents Department at Stanford University Libraries.

This study omits expenditures for books acquired through exchange, out-of-print and rare book purchases, microfilm expenditures, and retrospective purchases of serial back sets and books. These types of expenditures are very difficult to analyze although they represent a significant inflationary factor. For example, according to AB Bookman's Weekly, prices for out-of-print books increased by as much as 500 percent in the ten years between 1960 and 1969.[8]

In the case of books, average prices are derived from amounts paid during the periods noted and the dates indicate the year in which the invoice was paid rather than the imprint date. For example, a book published in 1967 may have been purchased and paid for in 1968 and be included in the 1968/69 average price. The serial price study uses a small sample of carefully selected journals, as recommended by Professor Spurr rather than a random sample. Along with this judgment sample, the average prices from the annual Library Journal price index[9] and a Stanford study of Engineering serials[10] are included in order to record both the national periodical price outlook and the view at Stanford.

Although information from published price indices is included in this study, the conclusions are based upon data from Stanford University Libraries. The published price averages incorporate prices of materials which are not collected by the Main Library such as medical books, legal books, children's literature, etc. Thus, it is necessary to tabulate data on the acquisitions of Stanford Libraries. The information from published indices gives perspective to this study.

In completing such a study, extra help is invariably needed. It is important to acknowledge the special assistance on this study by three Stanford students, William Easton, Jennifer Larson, and Marilyn Driver. In each of the past three years, they have done the hard work of compiling the statistics for this study and their work is much appreciated. John Heyeck, Assistant Director for Administrative Services, has also contributed advice and editorial changes which have been invaluable.

Part E

Conclusions

Before summarizing the findings of this survey of library material expenditures at Stanford University Libraries, it is well to discuss some facets of book production figures and their relation to this study. Last year's study spoke of the possibility of future reductions in the number of new titles in publishers' lists. This year's figures from Publishers Weekly confirms this prediction. "American book title output in 1975 dropped by about 3.6% from the 1974 figure, according to a count of the listings in the Bowker's Weekly Record, which named 39,372 new titles and new editions during the year."[47] Nationally we are seeing a major effort on the part of publishers to slow down the cost rise, and the reduction of new titles is just one part of this effort. Publishers and booksellers are clearly attempting to apply improved management techniques to diminish the cost rise. In a recent AAP seminar on the "Money Side of Publishing," "the rising importance of money considerations in publishing was demonstrated through a series of presentations designed for non-financial laymen--in particular editors--in publishing houses who have great influence over the final monetary results."[48] Publishers are looking at ways of increasing productivity without increasing staff. As Jerome Lewis, general manager of American University Press Services, Inc. explains it: "university presses can survive in the financial climate of the mid-seventies, but only by careful budgetary planning, with the help of generous support from foundations and parent universities, and through increasingly more efficient use of those resources that are available."[49] (Emphasis added.) In an article on short run production, such developments as "new equipment and systems in composition," "adhesive binding for hardcover books," "special presses such as the Cameron and the narrow-web offset machines," and "possible use in the future of direct photomechanical plates" are just some of the new techniques being developed to reduce costs.[50]

New production techniques and materials are also being explored. "Ever increasing cost pressures on book publishing have brought, among other inevitable cost-cutting moves, a search for lower-cost grades of paper suitable for use in all kinds of books."[51] Groundwood papers, for example, are being used more frequently for book publishing. Another change will be "more paperbacks of all kinds."[52] Because consumers are searching for greater value, paperbacks have had an increase in sales this year. For example, the recent Peanuts Jubilee (a high priced hard-cover book filled with Peanuts cartoons from the last 25 years) ran into customer resistance. According to a representative of B. Dalton, "Peanuts Jubilee and The Look Book were two titles which might have had sales if they had been $10 less."[53] In a recent issue of Publishers Weekly devoted to an "Economic Review of the Book Industry," John Dessauer, a leading publishing expert, asks the question: "Is the price resistance really greater in the book field than in other consumer areas hit by stag-flation?"[54] I believe he answers the question himself when he speaks of the growing market share of paperbacks, "which rose from 30.4% of total

dollars and 68.5% of total units in 1971, to 35% of dollars and 69.1% of total units in 1975."[55] Paperbound books are also increasing in price at a rapid rate, but are more acceptable to the consumer because of the lower base price. The number of paperbound books in print has risen from 91,000 titles in July 1971 to 132.000 in December 1975.

How do the above trends relate to Stanford University Libraries? In a general sense, it is very healthy when an industry begins to analyze its pricing structure and the needs of the consumers of its products. This year at least three studies of the scholarly publishing industry are underway. Edward Booher, past President of Books and Education Services Group of McGraw-Hill, Inc., will head a "national enquiry into the production and dissemination of scholarly knowledge."[56] This enquiry will look at the costs of materials and the economics of publishing. Dr. Fritz Machlup, emeritus professor at New York University, is studying the "dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge" including the industry of scholarly publishing.[57] His efforts will be coordinated with a newly formed "Book Industry Study Group" which has begun market and related research in the publishing field.[58] Research of this kind will help in making the publishing industry more efficient and economical and check the rising rate of materials prices.

The materials cost problem is also being examined analytically from the library perspective. Bernard Fry's thorough study of the Economics and Interaction of the Publisher Library Relationship in the production and Use of Scholarly and Research Journals recommends "the need for programs to reduce library labor requirements and costs" and notes that "the area of cooperative technical processing appears to offer the greatest opportunity for achieving desired cost efficiencies."[59] Fry hopes to update his study and include foreign scholarly and research journals. The Association of Research Libraries Office of Management Studies has just been granted $110,000 by the Mellon Foundation to study collection development policies of research libraries.[60] Their study will examine resource sharing as well as analyze price trends.

All of the above developments are a result of the continuing trend towards higher materials prices. As Helen Welch Tuttle of Princeton Library puts it: "the inflation in the costs of books is 'shattering.'"[61] Fritz Machlup, speaking at the same conference, "noted reports showing that libraries are now spending more money to buy fewer books than they did four to six years ago. He estimated that a hypothetical "typical" research library would have been able to buy 45% fewer books in 1973 than it could have bought with the same amount of money in 1969."[62] The Regents of the University of California have included library materials increases in their 1977/78 budget of 23% for hardcover books, 24% for periodicals, and 13% for Serials over the next two years.[63] In 1975 "book prices continued their inexorable upward climb--nearly 15% from 1974 to 1975."[64]

One may also take very little comfort from the situation abroad. According to a Catalog Department study of the last six months of Stanford University Libraries cataloging (January to June 1976), only 37.5% of the materials cataloged had a U.S. imprint. This coincides with an earlier study (January to June 1971) which found the same proportion of American titles were cataloged. Great Britain was the next most frequent place of publication (13.7%). The German speaking nations of Germany, Austria and Switzerland were the next most frequent place of publication (13.1%), followed by Latin America (8.4%), and France (5.9%). The upward prices trend in the average cost of monographs from these areas of the world continued this year. The German blanket order plan showed a 20% increase this year, and the average cost of a German title is higher than the American hardcover monograph ($16.42 for a German monograph as compared with $16.19 for an American monograph). Latin American monographs showed only an 8.5% increase over last year, but over the last four years they have increased 23.4% compounded annually. The French titles went up substantially again (11.5%), and now have an annual compounded rate of increase of 12.93%. Although foreign prices are climbing steeply, the library is committed to purchasing those foreign titles required for instruction and research.

Statistically verifiable data is only available for a part of the library material expenditures. Part A of this survey is a comprehensive study showing that about 19% of the library's monographic expenditures for current English language monographs have increased an average of 7.5% (compounded) per annum for the last eight years. This year for the first time, the average price per title of the Social Sciences/Humanities Approval plan showed a decline. As was explained earlier, this drop can be accounted for by the change in approval plans. This was the first full year of the Baker and Taylor approval plan, and last year's figures for the Social Sciences/Humanities plan included firm orders which raised the average price. Another factor in the decline is the inclusion of more paperbacks in the approval plan, and the exclusion of British titles which Abel had provided. The firm order or "General Orders" category also showed a decrease this year, and as was noted earlier, this can be explained by the mix of titles in this group. All science titles have been eliminated from the general orders category whereas there used to be a large number of sciences titles in the old "General Abel" category. Despite all the changes, however, the compounded annual percentage increase for all categories combined was 7.53%, only a slight decrease from last year. The price increases for monographs at Stanford University Libraries seem to be holding steady, remaining close to eight percent compounded annually for the past four years. The Publishers' Weekly average price for hardcover books has increased at a rate of 9.7% compounded annually for the same period. Another part of the survey covering foreign languages indicates price increases of approximately 12 percent compounded annually for each of the last eight years. A judgment sample of serial prices indicates an average increase per annum of 10.46% to 14.87% for different types of serials for the past nine years. This correlates well with the Library Journal price index for general serials which has shown a rise of about 12.7% compounded per annum for the same period.

This year the PW annual increase surpassed the Stanford University Libraries combined figure by more than six percent. The substantial increase this year resulted in a compounded annual increase for the PW annual index of 9.7%:

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Annual Increase
Books (PW)	$8.47	$9.51	$11.66	$13.25	$12.99	$12.21	$14.09	$16.19	9.7%

The Library Journal index held steady with a 12.71% compounded annual increase which is very similar to the range of annual increases at Stanford:

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Annual Increase
Serials	$8.65	$9.31	$10.41	$11.66	$13.23	$16.21	$17.71	$19.94	$22.52	12.71%

Whereas publishers of books are exploring new methods of producing books, new formats, shorter runs, a move to more paperback editions, etc. in order to reduce costs, Fry reports in response to his questionnaires to publishers of scholarly journals, "no overall tactic for dramatic or even substantial reduction of publishing costs emerges."[65] Although the total proportion of expenditure for serials remains stable at Stanford:

40.9% in 1975/76
39.6% in 1974/75
39.9% in 1973/74
40.4% in 1972/73

the expenditures required to maintain the collections we have will continue to have a much higher rate of increase than the book expenditures.

As noted in the introduction, the remaining 50% of library expenditures consist of government documents, out-of-print books, serial back-sets, and additional foreign language acquisitions. Establishing prices for out-of-print books is like calculating average prices for antiques.

Although difficult to measure, some comparisons may be useful in showing a steady, and in some cases, sharp rise in these categories. Appendix III provides some examples of changes in prices on periodical back sets. The figures were taken from Guide to Reprints for 1969, 1972 and 1975. These sets, selected at random, seem representative of the general situation in periodical back set prices. Appendix IV compares auction listings of scarce or rare books that were found in American Book Prices Current for the 1965, 1968 and 1974 editions. The last item on that page records the price change for a very rare Bible which was priced at $2,750 in 1969 and now sells for $20,000. Such prices are not unheard of in the rare book market.

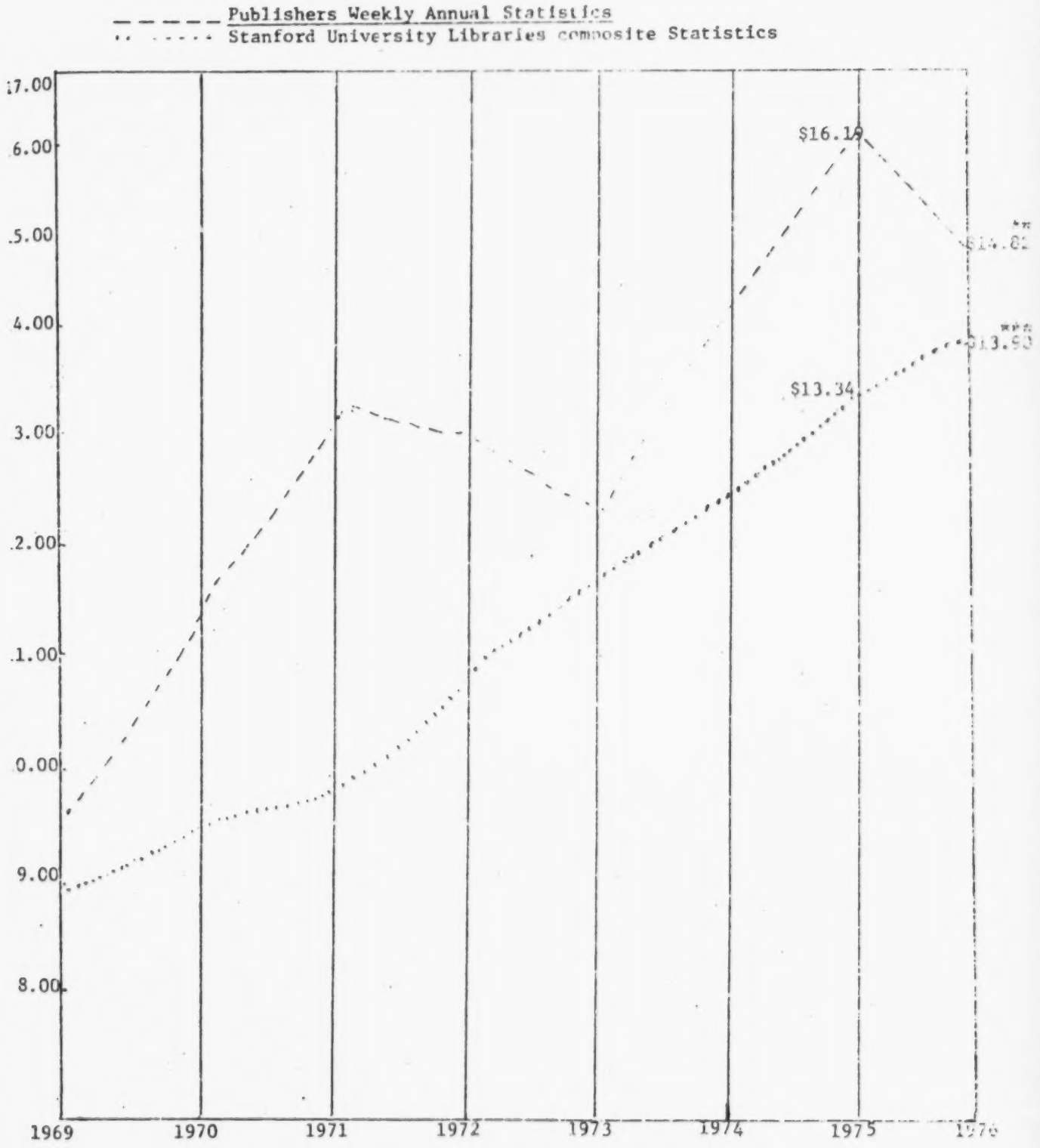
In the fiscal year 1975/76, Stanford University Libraries spent $126,251.94 for the acquisition of government documents. This amounts to 7.82% of the library material expenditures. Documents which were previously distributed free are now being sold, not only by U.S. and state governments, but also by foreign governments and the United Nations. The decline in the number of documents which were formerly free can be attributed, in part, to higher postage costs which have also contributed to higher prices for U.S. government documents. In 1974 this study reported that Congress had asked the G.P.O. to revise its pricing schedule in order to put the G.P.O. on a self-supporting footing. According to a report issued in November 1974, the "G.P.O. calculated that an increase of about 73 percent in revenues would have been needed if revenues were to have equaled costs for fiscal year 1973. Using this percentage, G.P.O. developed a pricing formula to increase selling prices, on the average, 73 percent."66 This year's Document report (Part D) notes that "in every collection the average price for monographs in 1975/76 is almost double what it was two years ago."

Foreign government document price increases are a result of the same factors noted in this paper for monographs and serials: inflation, devaluation of the dollar, and the shortage of paper. Higher postage rates and governmental budget restraints have also affected the prices for documents. Prices increased in a range of from 1% to 158% for international and foreign document monographs and from -32% to 75% for international and foreign serials. Overall foreign documents which required the majority of the Stanford University Libraries document budget have shown the highest percentage increases for both serials and monographs.

As can be noted from the chart at the beginning of this paper (p.), the world book production rate is climbing steadily. Figures from UNESCO for the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 indicate that the compound growth rate has increased from 4.2 percent (1955-67) to 4.4 percent (1955-70). Stanford University Libraries will need to purchase an increasing proportion, small as this may be, of the world output. There seems to be no end to the needs of scholars as new areas of interest arise and as interdisciplinary studies cross national boundaries.

APPENDIX I

AVERAGE PRICE FOR HARD COVER BOOKS



* Six month's figure for 1976 supplied courtesy of R. R. Bowker Co.
** Six month's 1976 figure.